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# The Daily Colonist.

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EIGHTEEN PAGES

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## RECEIVED WITH ASTONISHMENT

Sir Wilfrid's Speech Evokes  
Some Severe Comments  
in England

## ABSURDITIES POINTED OUT

Nothing in Treaty to Justify  
Premier's Reference to  
Allied Fleets

Montreal, Jan. 30.—A special London cable says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Commons at Ottawa, as reported here, creates much astonishment in political and diplomatic circles. When a responsible statesman like Laurier talks in parliament of the fleets of Japan and England riding the waves together against a common enemy, the inevitable question is asked: "What is the common enemy, and what extraordinary combination of influences could bring Laurier's fleet contingency within the terms of the Japanese treaty?"

As Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, the well-known writer and war correspondent, explains in the Morning Post today, the Japanese treaty, as published, is concerned alone with the maintenance of the integrity of far Eastern countries and the maintenance of the open door there. Politicians here ask: "Does Laurier really think that the United States, for instance, is sending its battleship fleet into the Pacific as an act of aggression upon India or China, and that Canadian shores may be endangered in a reflex action of the resulting hostilities?"

As one well-known Englishman remarks, it is an amazing oratory, and highly dangerous oratory, too. If in some unthinkable way the United States did attack British interests on the Pacific coast of Canada, there is nothing in the Anglo-Japanese treaty to call the Japanese to Britain's and Canada's aid, unless there is a secret clause of the treaty of which Sir Wilfrid knows, but of which the public is in ignorance.

## ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL

Colonial Government Modifies Objectionable Order in Regard to Registration

Johannesburg, Jan. 30.—The Asiatic difficulty has been settled, the government deciding to accept the signatures instead of the finger prints in the registration of East Indians coming into the country. The leader of the East Indians approves the solution in behalf of his countrymen. Those arrested in contravention of the law will be liberated.

## COMMOTION LIKELY

German Missionary Bishop Foresees Political Disturbances in the Orient

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Bishop Henninghaus, apostolic officer of the South Shantung, is at present on a visit to Germany for the first time in 22 years. Regarding the political situation in the Far East, Bishop Henninghaus said that although the situation was generally quiet now there was little promise of a tranquil future.

The Emperor of China is childless. The Emperor is between 70 and 73 years old, and his heir to the throne has not yet been selected, and with the death of the Empress the Manchurian dynasty is likely to enter upon a difficult period.

The departure of the American fleet of battleships for the Pacific, the bishop continued, is looked upon in China as something more than a pleasure cruise. Some reasons are thought to be behind the movement. In China rumors of a war between Japan and the United States are prevalent, and Japan was thought to have yielded miserably in the negotiations at Portsmouth that resulted in putting an end to the Russo-Japanese war.

Emperor William had a long conversation with Bishop Henninghaus yesterday, and the oriental political situation was discussed in detail.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Premier's speech on Natal act. Sir Wilfrid's remarks astonish England. Lords discuss Irish troubles. 2—Trustees discuss increased accommodation for schools. Proceedings in the legislature continued. 3—Proceedings in the legislature continued. 4—Editorial. 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Letters to the editor. Hotel arrivals.

6—General local news. 7—Von Glug in the police court. W. E. Staneland is elected school trustee. General local news. 8—In woman's realm. 9—Sport. 10—Marine. 11—New municipal election law. The city treasurer's annual statement. Parker introduces important measure in the legislature. General local news.

12—Real estate advertisements. 13—Real estate advertisements. 14—News of the mainland. 15—Financial and commercial. 16—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements. 17—Proceedings in the legislature, continued. 18—David Spencer Limited's ad.

**Fireman Fatally Scalded.**  
Comber, Ont., Jan. 30.—A flue of the boiler of a Michigan Central locomotive blew out at Ruscombe last night, frighteningly scalding Fireman McNeil, death ensuing shortly afterwards.

**North Sea Status.**  
London, Jan. 30.—The British government, which has been kept fully informed as to the tenor of the German proposals for the maintenance of the territorial status in the North sea, has given its full assent thereto.

**Casablanca Damages.**  
Paris, Jan. 30.—The Petit Parisien says that Germany has waived all objections and accepted France's proposition to allow an international commission to fix the damages resulting from the bombardment of Casablanca.

**Selling Krupp Secrets.**  
Essen, Jan. 30.—An officer in the Krupp Gunworks, whose name is not given, was arrested last night on the charge of betraying military secrets. It is declared that he sold the plans of certain guns which the Krupps were building for Italy.

**Yarmouth Divorce Suit.**

London, Jan. 30.—Sir Birrell Barnes, president of the divorce court, today fixed the hearing of the suit brought by the Countess of Yarmouth, who was Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, against her husband for the annulment of her marriage for next Wednesday afternoon. The Countess of Yarmouth is a daughter of Mrs. William Thaw, and sister of Harry K. Thaw, whose second trial for the murder of Stanford White is coming to a close in New York. She was married to the Earl of Yarmouth in Pittsburg on April 27, 1903.

## NOTED WAR RELICS TO LEAVE ENGLAND

Chesapeake's Flag and Balaclava Bugles Bought By Americans

London, Jan. 30.—The flag of the American man-of-war Chesapeake and the "Balaclava bugle," two of the most valuable war relics of a collection of antiques that belonged to the late T. E. Middlebrook, were secured today at the auction sale of the collection for American buyers.

The Chesapeake flag was captured in the fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813, and there was good bidding for the faded and torn piece of flag. The authenticity of the flag is vouched for in a written history of its ownership since Midshipman Grunry, of the Royal Navy, came into possession nearly a century ago. The flag was sold for \$4,250 to a London art dealer, who also purchased the bugle for \$5,000. It was upon this instrument that the order to the famous Light Brigade to charge at the Battle of Balaclava was sounded.

The dealer admitted that these highly interesting curios have been purchased by him for different parties in America, but more than this he would not say. There was a rumor that he was acting for Cornelius Vanderbilt, but this was subsequently denied, and London does not yet know into whose hands the flag and bugle have fallen.

The auction of the Middlebrook curios has been going on for ten days, and has attracted much attention. When the time came today to put up the flag, the auction room was so crowded that many persons were unable to obtain admission. The man who finally secured the flag started the bidding with an offer of \$100, and he was soon challenged by other dealers, among whom was a representative of an American who said he wanted the flag for the American Navy League. The price was soon run up to \$1,500. Here all the bidders dropped out, but the contest was carried on by the dealers, both of whom were said to represent Americans. There was a long pause when the price had reached \$2,400 but then, on bids of \$250 at a time, it was rapidly forced up to \$4,250, at which figure the hammer fell.

As soon as the sale was made, there were loud calls in the auction room of "Does it remain in England?" this being answered in the affirmative by some one who did not know that the English dealer was acting for an American. There was at once an outburst of loud cheering. This enthusiasm was quickly quieted, however, when the purchaser corrected the mistake. It has been understood here that the American government had intended to make a bid for the Chesapeake flag, but it was later decided from Washington to leave the purchase of this relic in the hands of patriotic societies or private citizens.

The bidding for the bugle was not so brisk, and the price obtained is less than half what Mr. Middlebrook paid for this relic ten years ago.

According to the Tribune, the Chesapeake flag goes to J. Pierpont Morgan.

## Fire in Truro.

Truro, N. S., Jan. 30.—Fire in a building owned by Ex-Councillor Kent and occupied by grocers, did damage to the extent of \$10,000 tonight.

## Steel Mills Resume

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Officials of the Illinois Steel company announced last night that plate mills Nos. 1 and 2 will resume operations next Monday and furnish employment for 1,500 men. The mills were closed two weeks ago for repairs.

## Mount Temple's Cargo.

Halifax, Jan. 30.—What has been probably the largest sale of shipwrecked goods that ever took place in Canada came to an end today, when the last of the cargo salvaged from the wrecked C.P.R. liner, Mount Temple, was sold. Several thousand tons of merchandise have been sold, realizing about \$100,000. Enough cargo to stock several good-sized department stores was on board the Mount Temple when she came ashore on the night of November 30, and while much of this cargo was forwarded to its destination a large proportion of it had to be sold here.

## LORDS DISCUSS IRISH TROUBLES

Unionist Peers Charge Government With Display of Cowardice

## YIELDING TO NATIONALISTS

Present Conditions Are Worse Than in Eighties—Government's Answer

London, Jan. 30.—Heated charges of cowardice in turning a blind eye to the "reign of terrorism" in Ireland in order to keep the Nationalists in good temper and assure a continuance of their support in the Commons, were launched against the government in the House of Lords today.

The Marquis of Londonderry, who was vicere of Ireland in 1886-89, led in the attack. So infectious were his sentiments that even Lord Langford, who has been a representative peer of Ireland since 1884, broke his silence of 24 years and devoted his speech to a recital of his personal experiences with cattle-driving outside his own gates.

The Marquis of Londonderry declared that the present state of Ireland is worse than in the dark days of the early eighties, when murder and outrage were rampant, and he attributed the conditions entirely to the cowardice of the government. The law-breakers, he asserted, had the audacity to declare that they had at their back members of the government, and it was even reported that the constabulary had been ordered not to come into actual contact with them. He pointed out that when the Right Hon. James Bryce vacated the chief secretaryship, Mr. Bryce reported that the condition of Ireland was reassuring, but shortly after Mr. Birrell's advent cattle raiding was inaugurated, and it had now spread to ten counties. The judges were paralyzed in the sections subject to coercion by the Irish League, and trial by jury was a farce. Out of 227 prisoners tried, only eight were convicted. Even the government's own Irish attorney-general had declared that if the present conditions continued anarchy would result.

The Marquis of Londonderry concluded by charging the government with cowardice and with being terrorized by the Nationalists into permitting a state of things disgraceful to any civilized government.

Lord Beauchamp, replying in behalf of the government, complained of the exaggerated pessimism of the Unionist peers, and resented Lord Lansdowne's comparison yesterday between Ireland and Macedonia. He admitted that cattle-driving had increased during the past year, but said that this was the sole sign of agrarian conditions becoming worse. The government deplored the cattle raids, but he declared, the country was no more lawless than during certain periods of Premier Balfour's administration, and following Gerald Balfour's precedent when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1895-1900, the government had no intention of reviving the Crimes act, as suggested.

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Bovril 2-oz. bottle, 35c; 4-oz. bottle	.65
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**COAL FOR SPOKANE**

Syndicate of Capitalists in That City Buys and Will Operate Coal Lands at Taber

Spokane, Jan. 30.—Spokane men have bought 440 acres of coal land at Taber, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and have organized the Scranton Coal Mines company, with a capital stock of \$250,000, to develop the property. The price paid for the land was \$75,000. The incorporators of the company are N. T. Johnson, C. W. Shoup, P. R. Breynett, Charles Leddell, D. W. Brown, Bullock & Bullock, who were the sellers of the land.

It is the intention of the company to begin active development at once with the idea of putting the produce of the mine on the Spokane market. The coal mines will produce domestic coal. On three sides of the land purchased are coulees in the sides of which the vein crops. This vein is from 36 to 40 inches in thickness. The crop is 50 feet or more above the bottom of the coulee, making loading by gravity possible. For this reason the fact that it will not be necessary to sink any shafts makes mining the coal inexpensive.

About 300 feet of the vein has now been opened up. The company will install electrical cutting machinery and other equipment costing about \$10,000. A tunnel will be driven from which the mining will be done by drifting. It is estimated that there are 7,500 tons of coal to the acre.

**STEEL MEN CONFER**

Representatives of Large United States Companies Meet—Think Conditions Are Improving

New York, Jan. 30.—A conference of the leading steel manufacturing interests, including the United States Steel corporation, Republic Steel company, Bethlehem Steel company, Jones & Laughlin Steel company and the Pennsylvania Steel company was held in the offices of the United States Steel corporation today. The condition of the steel and iron trade was discussed, and it was reported that a new schedule of ore prices might result. Several of the members said that there was a better feeling in the trade, and that a turning point for the better seems to have been reached.

**Civil Engineers.**

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers today elected John Galbraith, Toronto, as president; F. E. Busteed, Vancouver, and J. E. Switzer, Winnipeg, were elected members of the council.

**MORE ACCOMMODATION IS URGENTLY NEEDED**

School Board Considers Suggestion of New High School

The advisability of building a new high school in some central part of the city was suggested by George Jay, chairman of the school board, at the special meeting of that body held last night. The need of such a new addition to the city's educational institutions came up for consideration when the work of preparing the estimates for the present year was being effected. The great congestion in the present schools, a condition of affairs which has given the board of last year much food for thought and promises to be a knotty problem for the new board, called forth several suggestions as to the best method of relieving the situation.

In addition to the ordinary estimates some consideration was given to extraordinary expenditures, an estimate of which the board has to submit to the city council, and it was during the consideration of this last that Mr. Jay's suggestion was made. He stated that it would be but a short time when the board would have to consider some such move. The accommodation in the present high school was very limited, and with the growth of the city would have to be increased. An addition could be made to the present high school, but the congestion at the central school was such that attention would have to be paid to that institution also, and he thought the better plan to follow would be to have a new high school erected in some suitable locality and the present high school building could then be utilized by relieving the congestion in the central school. It was in the central part of the city that the congestion is most keenly felt. What the cost of such a school would be, was not definitely known, but it would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

**Right-of-Way Increase.**

Trustee McNeil said that he would be in favor of the idea were it not for the bad condition of the Hillside and Spring Ridge schools, and something should be done at once to remedy conditions in those sections by the erection of a school to serve that district. It would be only a question of a short time until the High school and college would have to be separated, and a college could be built, the high school being left where it now is. Wherever the university is to be built, the board should not give up the idea of giving scholars some college education in this city. But in the meantime it would be better to devote attention to increasing the accommodation of the city schools. There was a necessity for a primary school to serve the Oak Bay section. Trustee Christie urged that some school accommodation should be afforded the Oakland district, though it was pointed out that at present there were only about 20 scholars from that part of the city.

Trustee Riddell suggested the advisability of purchasing two portable schools, which could be added to the Central school and to other schools or districts when required. The cost of such schools would be in the neighborhood of \$1,800 each.

Trustee McNeil declared that the school board was altogether too backward in school accommodation. In the east, in many centres of less population than Victoria, the schools were much superior in design and accommodation to those here.

Finally, in order to give time to the members of the board to think over this question of a new high school, it was decided to call another meeting for Saturday afternoon, when the estimate for the extraordinary expenditures could be taken up.

**Ordinary Expenditure.**

Following is the estimate of the ordinary expenditures which will be submitted to the council, and which shows an increase over that of 1907 of \$15,000, the greater part of which is made up of the recent increases in teachers' salaries, the addition of more teachers for the new Victoria West school and two more teachers for the other schools:

Janitors	\$ 5,500
Puel	2,500
School board	1,500
Furniture	2,500
Supplies	2,500
Repairs	7,000
Insurance	700
Salaries	74,300
Miscellaneous	1,500
Total	\$98,000

In the item referring to repairs there will be required a considerable sum which should have been spent on repairs urgently required last year, but which, owing to shortage of funds, could not be made.

In figuring out the estimates Trustee McNeil pointed out the necessity of having a thorough inspection not only of the scholars, but of everyone connected with the schools, and that a medical inspector should be appointed. Mr. Jay suggested that perhaps the city would consent to increase the salary of the medical health officer and he could undertake the work, but Mr. McNeil thought that the inspector ought to be directly responsible to the board. The amount passed for teachers' salaries also included the salary of the superintendent, which has been fixed at \$2,200, and the remuneration for a medical officer, which was estimated at \$50 per month.

**Asks for Truant Officer.**

Trustee Christie suggested the need of a truant officer as he knew that there were a great many children who were not attending school, but who should do so.

It was considered that an addition should be made to the Kingston street school by adding two more rooms, the estimated cost being \$2,500, and Mrs. Jenkins pointed out the necessity of making some provision for more accommodation in the manual training department. These with other recommendations for increased accommodation will be considered at tomorrow's meeting.

Three applications for the position of consulting architect to advise the board in the matter of repairs and minor alterations were received, and Messrs. Hooper and Watkins were appointed.

A complaint was made by Alfred Gent, who alleged that the teacher of his boy had shown unnecessary severity in punishing the child, so much so that the latter had not been able to lie down and his shoulders had been marked by the force of the blows from a strap. He stated that he had at first thought of taking police court proceedings, but had decided to request the board to make an investigation. Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, McNeil

and Bishop were appointed a committee of investigation.

J. Bolton wrote thanking the board for accommodation afforded his class in manual training.

Shortly after the meeting commenced, Returning Officer Northcott presented his official return of the election held yesterday for the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Trustee Huggatt. Trustee-elect Staneland accompanied Mr. Northcott and took his seat at the board, being congratulated by Chairman Jay on his election.

**SECOND READING****OF NATAL ACT**

(Continued from Page One)

Columbia through their representatives in this house have the undoubted power to impeach any man, whether he be peer or commoner, and on any charge.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I think that my hon. friend has given rather far-fetched reasons for the position he has taken.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—There can be no debate on this matter.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I understand that there was a motion before the house, and surely it is debateable?

Hon. Mr. Eberts—You have heard the motion. The question before the house now is: Shall the chair be sustained.

The chair was sustained on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schotfeld—25.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Eagleston, Jones, Vorster, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthorne, McInnis—13.

**Right-of-Way Question.**

John Oliver (Delta), seconded that an order of the house be granted for a return of all copies of all correspondence in respect to the acquisition by the Victoria Terminal Railway Company of additional rights of way through the lands of John Weaver at Mud Bay.

Mr. Oliver stated that in contravention of the Dominion statutes Mr. Weaver, who was a relative of himself by marriage had been deprived of a large portion of his lands in this section by the Victoria Terminal Railway Company with the connivance or assent of the hon. commissioner of lands and works.

They had expropriated the land under an amendment to the railway act, which had been introduced at the last session. The premier had at first seen the far reaching effects of the measure, and he had the bill changed to conform with the Dominion regulations.

After his departure, however,

the hon. the present attorney-general had introduced an amendment in the premier's absence at the instance of the railway company's solicitor.

Mr. Oliver stated that on behalf of his relative he had applied to the chief commissioner for permission to appear before him, and to show reason why the ordinary certification to the plan prepared by the railway should not be granted.

He had received in reply a letter from the chief commissioner dated June 6, giving him until the following Tuesday, June 11, to appear before him and informing him that his assent to the plan would be reserved for that time.

This letter he did not receive until Wednesday, June 12.

The certificate had by then been granted, and his relative had been done a great injustice.

Hon. F. J. Fulton stated that he had recollect the occurrences connected with the incident perfectly. On the receipt of Mr. Oliver's letter he had instructed the deputy commissioner as he was leaving for the upper country to find out from the postal authorities the length of time required for a letter from Victoria to reach Delta, and to set a date for Mr. Oliver to make his representations. This had been done and an extra day was given Mr. Oliver to reply. If the letter was not received in time Mr. Oliver's quarrel was not with the lands and works department, but with the postal authorities.

**Corporation Ways.**

Parker Williams (Newcastle) stated that as far as he could remember this railway was asking for more than the usual powers. Perhaps other influences had been at work. Corporations and the agents of corporations were not always too scrupulous in their dealings with private individuals. He would recommend Mr. Oliver to see whether or not this letter had been intercepted while in the hands of the Dominion postal authorities.

**Result of Agreement.**

Hon. Mr. McBride—In reply to the hon. member, with regard to the bill which was before the house last session, the house should distinctly understand that this measure was placed on the statute book in accordance with the understanding which was reached between the hon. member for Delta and the attorney-general, so there should be no misconception on the part of hon. members in reference to this legislation.

Everything that was done was done openly, and with the concurrence of the hon. member for the Delta. The action taken today means substantially a change of front on this question; but at the same time this house must understand that what was done was done with the concurrence of the hon. member (Mr. Oliver).

**Agreement.**

Hon. Mr. McBride—In reply to the hon. member, with regard to the bill which was before the house last session, the house should distinctly understand that this measure was placed on the statute book in accordance with the understanding which was reached between the hon. member for Delta and the attorney-general, so there should be no misconception on the part of hon. members in reference to this legislation.

**Asks for Truant Officer.**

Hon. Mr. McBride—I think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that this was a question regarding which, not the views of the East, but the views of the West, must prevail. (Hear, hear.)

I can easily fancy that I can still hear the magic voice of my hon. friend,

when with splendid effect he told the people of British Columbia on the hustings, that if they would only assist in putting the Liberals in power at Ottawa, everything would be well,

as far as the treatment of this vital question was concerned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald—And carried out.

Hon. Mr. McBride—No sir, not at all. Does my hon. friend mean to say that the house to believe that since his accession to office Sir Wilfrid Laurier has faithfully carried out such pledges as were then made on his behalf in this province? Then, I'll take it, sir, that my hon. friend concurs in the completest possible manner with the policy which has been pursued on this question by the Liberal government at Ottawa since their accession to power! (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald—The telegram to which the hon. the premier has made reference only concerned the Chinese,

who were then coming into the province of British Columbia in considerable numbers, and that promise has been carried out by the imposition of the \$500 head tax.

**Japanese Were Factor.**

Hon. Mr. McBride—The hon. gentleman says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier then confined his observations to Chinamen, but he knows perfectly well that the Japanese were at that time coming prominently before us as strong competitors in the labor market of this country (hear, hear), and particularly, sir, was this the case in the constituency of New Westminster, where I was seeking election as a member of the Dominion house;

&lt;p

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#### Smallpox Interferes.

Hopewell, Hill, N. B., Jan. 30.—Owing to smallpox epidemic in Albert county, the election there may have to be postponed. All public gatherings have been forbidden in the lower part of the county.

#### Work Resumed at Sault.

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Jan. 30.—The open hearths mills of the Algoma Steel Co., that have been closed during the last two weeks, owing to a shortage of pig iron, will resume operations on Friday morning.

#### Millionaire's Death.

Rockland, Mo., Jan. 30.—Francis Smith, multi-millionaire and stockholder in a number of the principal railroad systems of the United States, died at Warrenton, his estate near this city, yesterday, aged 87 years. Mr. Smith and his three surviving brothers were reported to be worth forty million dollars.

#### Band of Female Robbers.

Lublin, Russian Poland, Jan. 30.—The police of this city have unearched a band of robbers, composed entirely of women, and the leaders have been taken into custody. These female bandits are responsible for a long series of highway robberies. They went well armed and usually made their attacks upon unaccompanied men or women.

#### Declared for Hughes.

New York, Jan. 30.—Governor Hughes was strongly endorsed for the Republican nomination for the presidency, and the administration of President Roosevelt was commended in a resolution unanimously passed by the Republican county committee at a meeting held last night. The resolution further instructed the delegation to Chicago to use all means to secure the Governor's nomination.

#### Jail Officials Cleared.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The coroner's jury today brought in a verdict that James Callaghan came to his death on Saturday at the jail from suffocation, caused by acute edema of the larynx, induced by cold and exposure. The coroner was expressed that the chief of police should have sent for a police surgeon, as Callaghan asked for protection. It was alleged by two discharged prisoners that Callaghan was choked to death by turnkeys.

#### Butte Merchant's Death.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 30.—D. J. Hennessy, president of the Hennessy Mercantile company, a pioneer of Montana and the richest merchant in the Northwest, dropped dead on the street of heart trouble. He was born at Fredericton, N. B., in 1854. A widow and three children survive. Mr. Hennessy came to Montana in 1879 and engaged in business in Helena with E. L. Bonner & Co., a pioneer firm. Three years later he established a store in Butte, then a small camp. This place was burned out in 1889, but out of the ruins grew the present store, the largest between St. Paul and Portland. Mr. Hennessy was many times a millionaire.

GEORGE A. MORPHY, Solicitor for the Executrix, Victoria, B.C.

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## SECOND READING OF NATAL ACT

(Continued from Page Two)

government of this province at the time when the assent of his honor the lieutenant-governor to that bill was reserved, was a sufficient excuse for shielding the government at Ottawa from the charge that they were liable to condemnation, and further that hon. gentlemen opposite as supporters of this province of that government were equally liable to this condemnation. (Hear, hear.)

It would be a very good thing, sir, if the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Henderson) would justify to the country the position in which he has placed himself by his utterances on this question in holding up before the electorate the members of the present administration as being responsible for the reservation of assent to the bill of last session! (Hear, hear.) For I am quite satisfied that this hon. gentleman has seized upon our pretended inconstancies simply in order to protect himself.

Mr. Henderson: No.

Stand of Liberal Press.

Hon. Mr. McBride: The hon. gentleman says no! But if he reads the leading organ of the Liberal party in this country, the World, of Vancouver, or that other leading journal, the Times, of this city, both of which are outspoken in their defense of Liberal principles, he will certainly find that all kinds of statements have been made by prominent Liberals in this country, to show that, owing to the fact that his honor the Lieutenant-governor reserved his assent, and that I at the same time continued to be the First Minister and the principal adviser. They have said, sir, that no liability can possibly be attached to the Federal authorities at all; and that the provincial government and the provincial government alone is the responsible party to which the people of British Columbia should look in regard to this matter.

Result in 1896.

Now, sir, what happened in 1896—12 years ago—when it was proven during the election campaign, beyond peradventure, that the Conservatives at Ottawa had been very lax in their handling of this question? Why, sir, the Conservative candidates here went down and out; and, as far as British Columbia is concerned, constituencies which had been Conservative strongholds, because, and simply because, the Conservative government which was at that time in power at Ottawa had failed to do its duty on this issue. (Hear, hear.)

And I now, sir, venture, and with the utmost confidence, to predict that at the next Federal elections, first, such a general landslide as that which took place at the last elections, will occur in this province of ours (cheers); and that instead of sending a solid seven—consisting of Liberals—to Ottawa, we will send a solid seven composed of staunch supporters of the Conservative government, which I trust will on that occasion be brought into office in the capital of this Dominion. (Cheers.) And, as far as the province of British Columbia is concerned, this change in the political complexion of the members who will represent this province in the house of commons will be due, and almost solely due to the fact that the government, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is premier, has failed, and utterly failed, to adopt and pursue, the only right and proper policy which should be adopted on this important question. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald—You made the same prediction four years ago.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Well, sir, perhaps I did; but if I did so, all I can say is that I was wrong on that occasion. I do not, sir, like the hon. gentleman opposite, claim to be infallible. But, sir, it is quite opposite to remark at this juncture that I too heard some predictions which were made year ago this month by a certain hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear, and Conservative laughter.) And when at that time I took up the morning papers perhaps the very first thing that would be brought to my notice would be an account of an interview with my hon. friend from the Delta; who had just come in from the field, after perhaps having taken a turn or two on the hustings and who gave in the strongest possible manner expression to his views that the Conservatives were down and out; and had not the slightest chance of success at the elections. (Hear, hear.) And the very same predictions expressed with the same unalterable degree of confidence I am quite satisfied will be found at that time in the papers, which reflected in this province my hon. friend's political opinions. (Hear, hear.) So, sir, we are perhaps not always correct when we make these forecasts.

We have it, sir, from my hon. friend the leader of the opposition that he is quite satisfied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done everything in his power to settle this question in a satisfactory manner, and I now affirm that every fair-minded man, whether he be Conservative or Independent or Socialist, who makes the attempt will find it absolutely impossible to reconcile the policy which the hon. gentleman has adopted with the policy of enquiry without any effective outcome that has been throughout carried on by the Liberal authorities at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

Tried to Avoid Party Question.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to devote a few moments to pointing out two or three little incidents by the way which go far to emphasize the great importance which the people of British Columbia attach to the early and satisfactory settlement of this question. I say, sir, that the Conservatives have never tried at any time to make of this a party question; that they have never endeavored to make the people of this country believe that it was through the agency of the Conservative government and through that agency alone that they could get the full and adequate protection from the inflow of this steady stream of Asiatic immigration which they required. (Hear, hear.) We have always, sir, tried to treat this question, not in a party way, but in such a manner as would enlist, and should have enlisted, the support and sympathy of the Liberals as well as of the leagues that exist in this province. (Cheers.) These leagues, sir, which have been formed all over British Columbia, are made up of Conservatives as well as Liberals, and I think, moreover, that the perfection in the way of organization to which these leagues have attained show very clearly how strongly the people of British Columbia feel on this question, as has been demonstrated by their votes. (Cheers.) Now, sir, my hon. friend charges that we have tried to make of this a party and not a provincial

question. Sir, there is absolutely nothing in that charge. (Cheers.)

Forced to Do It.

Mr. Macdonald—What do you call the hon. attorney-general's speech, delivered the other day, on this bill?

Hon. Mr. McBride—My hon. friend was clearly forced to take the line of argument that he has adopted simply because the Liberal newspapers of this province during the last nine or ten months have been incessantly abusing this government and trying to make the people believe that responsibility for the present situation of affairs belongs to us.

Mr. Macdonald—You are responsible for what happened last year.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Not at all! I followed the hon. gentleman's speech very closely the other day, and I think that I have made a very complete answer to all the charges which in this as well as in other respects the Liberals have leveled against us. (Cheers.) My hon. friend will on investigation find, that from the first time, when Hon. Mr. Tatlow then a private member, brought a bill on this subject, before the parliament of British Columbia and tracing the work of this legislature upon this issue, from that period all the way through and right down to the present time, that the entire history of the case plainly discloses the fact that we have all along acted as one man in connection with this paramount question. (Cheers.) But when it came to the point that the Liberals and the Liberal press in this country were endeavoring to convince the electorate that the local government was trying to sidestep and avoid the responsibility, which attaches to them, as responsible ministers of the crown, then, sir, I say that my hon. friend, the hon. attorney-general, was acting quite within his right, in assailing as he did the other day, in his speech on this bill, the Liberals of British Columbia. (Cheers.) I maintain, sir, that we have always sought to make of it a provincial and not a party question, and I submit that our speeches, which have been delivered on the hustings as well as in this legislature, fully bear out this statement. (Cheers.)

#### Present Situation

Now, sir, what is the situation which we have to face at the present time? We have to face, sir, the existence of a very considerable population, composed of Japanese, which have come into this province, which report of the royal commission, which examined into this question a few years ago, is directly in opposition to the influx of these people.

Then the report of Mr. Mackenzie King, made only a few weeks ago, runs pretty well along the same lines. While the voice of our people has been overwhelming and clearly demonstrated by the unanimous legislation of this parliament on this subject. (Cheers.)

#### Ottawa's Dismal Failure

But, sir, despite all these convincing facts, the Liberal government at Ottawa has made a most dismal failure in the way of doing anything that would satisfy the general convictions and the general sentiment of the people of this province upon this question.

(Hear, hear.) Now, sir, something has been said in respect to imperial interests, and I contend that there is a great deal indeed in these imperial considerations to which so much attention has been given by some speakers in this house during this debate. For it is quite true, sir, that in the scheme of government under which we live, imperial as well as federal and local considerations are concerned (hear, hear), and it may be that the authorities in England have entered into some bargain or other with Japan that might in some measure at least retard the parliament of this province from going the full length that it would naturally desire to go in dealing with this matter. But I think, sir, that the hon. attorney-general has most successfully shown that so far as this particular issue is concerned nothing has been done and no policy has been determined upon by the imperial government that would in any way stay the parliament of Canada from going the lengths to which the parliaments of Natal, of Australia, of New Zealand and of the Transvaal have gone in their treatment of this same identical question. (Cheers.)

#### What Fairer Argument

Now, Mr. Speaker, what fairer argument could be adduced on this problem with regard to the Imperial authority than that which the hon. attorney-general has proffered to this house, when he declared that if this law is to be denied to the people of Canada it must also be withdrawn from those other and important sections of the world, which own, equally with themselves, allegiance to the old and home land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald—You made the same prediction four years ago.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Well, sir, perhaps I did; but if I did so, all I can say is that I was wrong on that occasion. I do not, sir, like the hon. gentleman opposite, claim to be infallible.

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We have it, sir, from my hon. friend the leader of the opposition that he is quite satisfied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done everything in his power to settle this question in a satisfactory manner, and I now affirm that every fair-minded man, whether he be Conservative or Independent or Socialist, who makes the attempt will find it absolutely impossible to reconcile the policy which the hon. gentleman has adopted with the policy of enquiry without any effective outcome that has been throughout carried on by the Liberal authorities at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

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Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to devote a few moments to pointing out two or three little incidents by the way which go far to emphasize the great importance which the people of British Columbia attach to the early and satisfactory settlement of this question.

I say, sir, that the Conservatives have never tried at any time to make of this a party question; that they have never endeavored to make the people of this country believe that it was through the agency of the Conservative government and through that agency alone that they could get the full and adequate protection from the inflow of this steady stream of Asiatic immigration which they required. (Hear, hear.)

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### THE SPEAKER'S RULING.

With the general conclusion reached by Mr. Speaker in regard to Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution we are in accord. We observe that Mr. Speaker is careful to point out that a resolution of censure upon a lieutenant-governor may be passed, under certain circumstances, which must in the very nature of parliamentary government be the case. His ruling, therefore, is not that the House is powerless to express its opinions as to any act done by a lieutenant-governor, but only that Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution is intrinsically objectionable. With this we fully agree. Such criticism as we have to make will be directed to the closing paragraph of his decision, which reads as follows:

I will not deal with the second course open to him, as nothing arises on that. The procedure with reference to the first course open to him has been decided by the house. He was therefore constitutionally entitled to reserve the bill for the signification of the King's pleasure. As it appears, he took that course, and whether advised so to do under instructions from His Excellency or acting on his own discretion, if the occasion was one of urgency, he was acting, in my opinion, within his rights and according to the constitution, and if so as the representative of His Majesty in this province it must be assumed that he acted in the public and not in his private interests, and it would therefore be highly improper to impute motives.

In this Mr. Speaker has undertaken to state what is the constitutional law binding the legislature of British Columbia, and quite irrespective of any consideration as to the soundness of his conclusion, and with every respect that is due to a gentleman of his experience and ability, we venture to suggest that it is no part of Mr. Speaker's duty to limit the constitutional rights of the legislature, but on the contrary, to assert them in their widest sense. After some observations by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, Mr. Speaker said: "Of course, strictly speaking, once my decision is given, it is final." While we do not dissent from this proposition in the sense in which it was doubtless intended, namely that the Speaker's decision is final on questions of order, unless the House, which is necessarily absolute master of its own proceedings, shall otherwise order, we would not like to be understood as assenting to the proposition that his determination of a constitutional question has any binding force whatever. The soundness of his conclusion as to the meaning of Section 55 of the B.N.A. Act is neither here nor there, as the matter presents itself to us. It cannot be that Mr. Speaker is to be the final judge as to whether circumstances have arisen which justify a lieutenant-governor in withholding assent from a bill without the advice of his ministers or instructions from the Dominion government. To hold that he is would be to constitute him an appellate court from the decision of the lieutenant-governor. We assent to the proposition that a lieutenant-governor acting within his statutory power must be assumed to be acting in the public interest until the contrary is shown, and hence that a resolution reciting that he was actuated by private motives is improper on its face and ought to be ruled out. Our objection is not to what Mr. Speaker decided, but to inferences which might be drawn from his decision, although we concede that they do not necessarily follow from it.

Our reference to this matter is influenced by a sense of responsibility to the public. We think it would be a great error if the people were led to believe that a lieutenant-governor may construe his own powers as he thinks best, and that a discussion of the correctness of his construction may be prevented by the fact that Mr. Speaker agrees with him.

As this subject seems now to have been disposed of as far as the legislature is concerned, it is proper, in our humble judgment, that there should be some expression of public opinion as to the course which His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has taken. In order that this may be done absolutely without prejudice and with perfect fairness to all concerned, so far as the Colonist is concerned, we shall first briefly recapitulate the facts. The Bowser Bill was a private act, which passed the legislature unanimously; the Lieutenant-Governor reserved assent without the advice of his ministers and without direct instructions from Ottawa, and because he in his own judgment deemed it advisable in the public interest that the Bill should not become law until the Governor-General had had an opportunity to consider it. Upon these facts there is no doubt whatever.

In an Order in Council of November 20th, 1882, the powers of Lieutenant-

governors is very clearly defined. It reads as follows:

The committee in council deem it their duty to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that in several provinces bills passed by the legislature have been reserved for the Governor-General's assent by their Lieutenant-Governors on the advice of their ministers.

This practice is at variance with those principles of constitutional government which obtain in England, and should be carried out in Canada and its provinces.

As the relation between the Governor-General and his responsible advisers, as well as his position as an imperial officer, are similar to the relations of a Lieutenant-Governor with his ministers and his position as a Dominion officer, it is only necessary to define the duties and responsibilities of the former in order to ascertain those of a Lieutenant-Governor. Now it is clear that since the concession of responsible government to the colonies, the advisers of the Governor-General hold the same position with regard to him, as the imperial ministry does with respect to Her Majesty. They have the same powers and duties and responsibilities. They ought not to have, and of right have not, any greater authority with respect to the legislation of the Canadian Parliament, than the Queen's ministers have over the legislative action of the Imperial legislature.

Now in England, the ministry of the day must of necessity have the confidence of the majority of the popular branch of the legislature, and therefore they generally control, or rather direct, current legislation.

Should however any bill be passed notwithstanding their opposition or adverse opinion, they cannot advise its rejection by the sovereign.

The power of veto by the Crown is now admitted to be obsolete and practically non-existent. The expression "Le Roi ou la Reine s'avise," has not been heard in the British Parliament since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, and will in all probability never be heard again. The ministers in such a case, if they decline to accept the responsibility of submitting the bill for the royal assent, must resign and leave to others the duty of doing so.

If, notwithstanding their adverse opinion, they do not think the measure such as to call for their resignation, they must submit to the will of parliament and advise the sovereign to give the royal assent to it.

Under the same circumstances Your Excellency's advisers must pursue the same course.

The right of reserving bills for the royal assent, conferred by the British Royal Act was not given for the purpose of increasing the power of the Canadian ministers, or enabling them to evade the constitutional duty State themselves.

Trial marriages would, it seems to us, strike at the very existence of the family as an institution, and they would certainly lead to racial degeneracy. All experience shows that the most vigorous races are those in which the people marry at an early age and rear children while they are in the vigor of life. Trial marriages would mean childless marriages, while possible parents were of the age when they are best fitted to reproduce a strong and healthy progeny. Marriage as we have it in Christian lands is a divine institution, not because it has been exercised oppressively, improperly, or without due regard to the interest of the Dominion, their only course is to appeal to the Crown and eventually to the British parliament for redress.

As has already been stated, the same principles and reasons apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provincial government, and for the protection of imperial interests. It arises from our position as a dependency of the empire, and to prevent legislation which in the opinion of the Imperial government is opposed to the welfare of the empire or its policy.

For the exercise of this power the Governor-General, with or without instructions from her Majesty's government, is responsible only to the British government and parliament, and should the Canadian government, or parliament, at any time that the power has been exercised oppressively, improperly, or without due regard to the interest of the Dominion, their only course is to appeal to the Crown and eventually to the British parliament for redress.

As has already been stated, the same principles and reasons apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provincial government, and for the protection of imperial interests.

The Lieutenant-Governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the assent of the Governor-General on the advice of his ministers. He should do so in his capacity of a Dominion officer only, and on instructions from the Governor-General. It is only a case of extreme necessity that a Lieutenant-Governor should without such instructions exercise his discretion as a Dominion officer in reserving a bill. In fact, with facility of communication between the Dominion and Provincial governments such a necessity can seldom if ever arise.

If this minute be concurred in by your Excellency, the committee recommend that it be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces of the Dominion for their instructions and guidance.

JOHN J. McGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Two points are very clearly brought out in this order, and must be taken as settling the constitutional practice. These are:

1st. That a provincial ministry may not constitutionally lead a lieutenant-governor to disregard the opinion of the legislature as expressed by the passage of a Bill by advising him to reserve it until the signification of the pleasure of the governor-general is known; and

2nd. That a lieutenant-governor, as a Dominion officer, ought not except in a case of extreme necessity to withhold assent to a Bill without instructions from the governor-general.

There remains, therefore, only one open question, which may be thus stated:

Did an "extreme necessity" exist in the case of the Bowser Bill?

Between the time the Bill was introduced and the time that His Honor signified his intention of reserving assent, several weeks elapsed, far more than ample time for His Honor to communicate with the Governor-General and receive instructions, if the latter official desired to give him any.

The case of "extreme necessity" did not therefore exist, and His Honor's action was not warranted by the interpretation placed upon the British North America Act by the government of Canada and set forth in the Order in Council, or more correctly speaking the report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by the Governor-General in Council, and above set out.

The constitutional aspect of the case is not affected by the existence of the contract between the Canadian Nippon Company and the Wellington Collieries Company; but the existence of such a contract shows that His Honor ought to have been exceedingly careful to ask for specific instructions, and for reasons which lie upon the face of the case. At this stage

we leave the whole question for the present. We have endeavored to deal with it in a spirit of entire fairness, to make no imputation of motives, to make no suggestion of want of faith, but to confine ourselves to a statement of the facts and the law which cannot be successfully contradicted.

### ON THE DOWN GRADE.

The Minister of Justice and Worship in France has expressed himself in favor of trial marriages. There are some people who will hold that this is the logical sequence of the anti-clerical movement which created such disturbance in that country a few months ago. However this may be, we think it indicates that France is on the down grade. We do not wish to be misunderstood in what we say on this point. A notion prevails among many English people that the French are lax as a people in their notions of morality. With this we do not agree. Their customs may vary from ours in a way that suggests to the provincial mind that their moral standard is lower, but there is no doubt whatever that among the great mass of the French people such standards are just as high as those of any other people in the world. But there is in leading social circles a marked departure in an irreligious direction, which can hardly fail to produce disastrous results. Trial marriages are to be a substitute for divorce. The Minister tells us that people cannot be supposed to know the characters of those whom they marry, and hence it is cruel to tie them together for life or compel them to resort to legal proceedings for divorce. Substantially they have trial marriages in the State of Washington, for the law of that State authorizes a judge to divorce those whom he thinks for any reason unable to live happily together. This is different from the proposal of the French minister only in the fact that it involves court proceedings to terminate the contract. No people are more outspoken in their denunciation of the laxity in which the marriage tie has come to be regarded in the State of Washington than the people of that State themselves.

Trial marriages would, it seems to us, strike at the very existence of the family as an institution, and they would certainly lead to racial degeneracy. All experience shows that the most vigorous races are those in which the people marry at an early age and rear children while they are in the vigor of life. Trial marriages would mean childless marriages, while possible parents were of the age when they are best fitted to reproduce a strong and healthy progeny. Marriage as we have it in Christian lands is a divine institution, not because it has been exercised oppressively, improperly, or without due regard to the interest of the Dominion, their only course is to appeal to the Crown and eventually to the British parliament for redress.

As has already been stated, the same principles and reasons apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provincial government, and for the protection of imperial interests.

The Lieutenant-Governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the assent of the Governor-General on the advice of his ministers. He should do so in his capacity of a Dominion officer only, and on instructions from the Governor-General. It is only a case of extreme necessity that a Lieutenant-Governor should without such instructions exercise his discretion as a Dominion officer in reserving a bill. In fact, with facility of communication between the Dominion and Provincial governments such a necessity can seldom if ever arise.

If this minute be concurred in by your Excellency, the committee recommend that it be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces of the Dominion for their instructions and guidance.

JOHN J. McGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Two points are very clearly brought out in this order, and must be taken as settling the constitutional practice. These are:

1st. That a provincial ministry may not constitutionally lead a lieutenant-governor to disregard the opinion of the legislature as expressed by the passage of a Bill by advising him to reserve it until the signification of the pleasure of the governor-general is known; and

2nd. That a lieutenant-governor, as a Dominion officer, ought not except in a case of extreme necessity to withhold assent to a Bill without instructions from the governor-general.

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clear, frosty days are all very well for a time, but there is such a thing as a surfeit of even that description of weather."

Our evening contemporary ought to read what it prints. Yesterday it printed the Order in Council defining the duties of Lieutenant-governors, and said: "If Mr. McBride can extract any comfort from these 'general instructions' or deduce anything which relieves him from his constitutional responsibility he is welcome to such an extraction." The Order in Council expressly says that the Lieutenant-governor's advisers may not advise him to withhold assent from a Bill, and Mr. McBride says he did not advise Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir to withhold his assent from the Bowser Bill. In other words Mr. McBride acted in accordance with the instructions issued to Lieutenant-governors.

Never was the coveted Victoria Cross won under a more thrilling exhibition of heroism than that recorded in a brief dispatch from Montreal to the Colonist yesterday, which told how Walter J. Scott, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk railway, observing a woman passenger on the wrong track in front of an approaching train, jumped and threw the woman to a position of safety, but was caught and ground to pieces. Noble Walter Scott! No "storied urn or animated bust" is needed to enshrine your memory in the heart of your countrymen. It was for such deeds as yours that the Divine declaration was made: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Has Victorian an ambition to be a great ship-building port? If it has not, it is a matter of surprise, for there is no place on the continent of America more favorably situated for the achievement of such distinction. Today, by sheer pressure of events, our local industries of the kind mentioned are being given an impetus along the path which leads to huge plants and armories of workmen. We might with profit enter into an enquiry as to whether it is possible for us to assist in the expansive movement. The number of vessels plying along the coast of this province and on the rivers reaching into the interior will be trebled in the near future, and many of the new craft will be built at coast shipyards. Is Victoria in a position to command the bulk of the business? If not, why not?

It is rumored in London that Lord Charles Beresford will shortly retire from the command of the Channel fleet. We feel that public opinion throughout the Empire would reflect disappointment at the resignation of one who, rightly or wrongly, is universally regarded as "the right man in the right place." The correspondent, who cables the report to America, adds that if it proves true the real explanation will probably be found in the recent misunderstanding between Lord Beresford and Sir Percy Scott, growing out of the hoisting of a signal by Sir Percy Scott, interpreted as insubordinate and disrespectful to the German Emperor. Lord Beresford, it will be remembered, administered a reprimand, which was resented by Sir Percy Scott's friends at the Admiralty. As the latest story goes, Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, commander of the China Station, has been ordered home to hold himself in readiness to succeed Sir Charles. The latter, who has been in poor health for some weeks, refuses either to deny or affirm the report.

The Canadian Courier wants "the two Toppers" and Sir William Meredith in public life as leaders of the Conservative party. Our contemporary can hardly be serious in suggesting that Sir Charles Tupper shall re-enter active political life. Sir William Meredith is doing excellent public service in his judicial capacity, and although he is a gentleman of admirable fitness for the political arena, we doubt the expediency of encouraging gentlemen who have attained high judicial position to vacate their posts at the call of their party. The case of Sir Oliver Mowat was such a brilliant illustration of the results that may follow from such a course, that we are not surprised at the suggestion of a similar line of action for Sir William Meredith, but on the whole we think it unwise to do anything to create the impression that our judges are possible factors in election campaigns. The result of making the bench a stepping-stone to political preferment has not worked out so well in the United States that Canadians ought to feel disposed to follow the example of their neighbors.

We shall not do the Times the injustice of supposing that its dispatch headed "Regulation Will Bar Japanese," bearing an Ottawa date, was not actually sent to it from that city, but we shall say that a grosser exhibition of the prostitution of a newspaper to political scandal has never come under our observation.

A renewed interest in real estate values is noticeable. This is a healthy sign. In the best-informed circles the opinion prevails that the season just opening promises to be a very busy one. No better criterion of how firm a faith experts in community progress have in Victoria could be cited than the fact that local banking institutions are preparing to put up large and substantial buildings.

As no good purpose can possibly be served by the introduction of personalities into the discussion of Oriental immigration, we shall not follow the Times in its treatment of the subject. The Bill now before the House may never become law, but its passage by the House will be evidence to the world that the people of British Columbia demand that efficient means for the exclusion of Oriental laborers shall be adopted.

Speaking of weather, it may prove of interest to note that in preparing the extracts from the files of the Colonist, which are appearing daily under the caption "Forty Years Ago," in the issue of Tuesday, February 4th, 1868, we came across an item which reads as follows: "After thirty days of the most delightful weather, the wind changed to the southeast yesterday, and the state of the atmosphere last night betokened a general thaw and break-up. The change is welcome."

Splendors of the Past.  
Where is the real, magnificent luxury of the past? Where are the gaudy Semirams or the banquets of Lucifer? Tea parties have replaced the splendid feasts, motor cars the costly coaches, cottages the palaces, and tailor-made gowns the costumes of brocade and gold. Nothing today recalls the magnificence of the Italian renaissance or of France under the three Louis.—Mattino.

### Would Make an Architect

"Could you take my son into your office as an apprentice. With training I think he would some day prove a magnificent architect."

"What's he done?"

"He designed a garden for our Christmas tree."

"Well, what is there remarkable about it?" said the architect impatiently.

"Why, sir," said the other, "he designed that garden for three dollars, and it cost thirty-seven!"—Rochester Herald.

Some Choice  
New Styles in  
Dinner Sets  
In Our Windows

WEILER BROS.  
VICTORIA, B.C.

Dainty New Ideas  
In Flower Holders  
Shown on Our  
1st Floor Today

## FROST DISPELLERS

ADS TO WARM AND CHEERFUL HOMES OFFERED FOR LITTLE

THE "NIP" OF THE FROSTY NIGHT IS EXHILIRATING—makes you step lively. The air is purer, stars even seem brighter, everything is good—it is a change. That is all very well for the outside world, but such "frostiness" doesn't feel quite the same when you are in doors, and the cosy, cheerful warmth of a grate fire "feels good."

It is just such times as these that the open fireplace gets its innings, and shows what an uncommonly good radiator of cheerfulness it really is.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

## FORTY YEARS AGO

## BRITISH OPINION

The press of Montreal is prone, whenever occasion offers, to "take a fling" at Toronto the Good for certain characteristics which the latter city possesses not common to other communities. An incident has just occurred which the Montreal Gazette interprets as presenting a legitimate opening for a shaft from its bow; and thus we read:

At Toronto a woman has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or go to jail for three months for the offence of practising witchcraft. There are some queer old ideas, as well as some curious new ones to be found in Ontario's big city. Still, it is possible that belief in witches, public ownership promises, and mining prospectuses are but different phases of the same credulosity.

It would be amusing, were it not so serious, to find certain Liberal newspapers running away with the idea that the Asiatic immigration problem has been "settled" as a result of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Japan.

Why, dear friends, we are only on the edge of that problem, which the London Times has called "the gravest which has ever confronted Imperial statesmen," and if you read Mr. Lemieux's speech in the House of Commons when he outlined the result of his trip to Tokio you will see that even that gentleman has serious doubts about the ultimate success of the alleged "modus vivendi" which he arranged with the government of Japan. But the Nelson News quotes with approval the following paragraph from the Vancouver World:

It is extremely probable that a number of conservative papers are very sorry they spoke too soon about the Lemieux mission remarks. The Vancouver World. Not only has the Canadian emissary to Japan returned with a written agreement but the agreement covers almost every point with respect to Japanese immigration which could be desired. In respect of other colored races the new immigration regulation is expected to prove effective, although we are not quite sure that enterprising corporations headed possibly by a Lieutenant governor will not find some means of evading the law.

Canadians have the best of reasons for these days for appropriating the Scotsman's prayer, "O Lord, give us a gird conceit of corsels," for we are not already "the salt of the earth"; there is some justification for assuming that the day is fast approaching when we shall be so designated. Canadians are today prominent in the public eye in every walk of life and winning golden honors in the halls of learning and arena of achievement throughout the world in competition with all comers. The most recent distinction conferred upon one of the boys who call the Dominion home is thus related in a Canadian Associated Press dispatch which we find in the Toronto Star:

London, Jan. 20.—The Oxford correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press says Dr. Varley Roberts of Magdalen College has been ill for some time and is taking a month's holiday, and Cyril E. Ham of St. John's College, Oxford, son of Dr. Albert Ham of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, has been given charge by Dr. Roberts. This is considered a great honor for one so young to be placed in charge of the choir and organ of so important a church.

The Canadian Associated Press understands that Dr. Roberts expressed the opinion that Cyril Ham was one of the best trainers of boys' voices he knows of.

Cyril Ham is at present a student at St. James' College, but he has permanent charge of the organ of St. Philip's and St. James'. He is only 22 years old, and when his parents received a letter from him stating he had been asked whether he would accept temporary charge of the Magdalen church and choir, they could not believe it possible such a youth would be appointed. The knowledge that the Magdalen choir is considered by many experts as the best in the world naturally strengthened this impression that their son's name was not being seriously considered, consequently the intimation of the appointment, when conveyed to them by the Star this morning, occasioned both surprise and delight.

What strikes our American cousins when they visit Canada, as a most extraordinary characteristic of the people in this country is the fact that they do not become hysterical when anything out of the ordinary occurs, as do the people in the United States. They term this "apathy," but we fancy that, in the last analysis, it is nothing more than a demonstration of sanity. Some American visitors to Toronto the other day on the occasion of the suspension of the Sovereign Bank, got quite a shock. The incident moved the Toronto Star to comment as follows:

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London Times—It is not the Englishman as such who is objected to, but the Englishmen of the class of feckless unemployed and unemployable, many of whom find their way to Canada. The good English workman, the laborious English agriculturist, who is ready to work and to rough it, will find a competence, if not comparative wealth, from the moment that he lands. Unfortunately for Canada, the good workmen and the most industrious members of the community have rarely a desire to leave the Mother Country; while the less efficient, who go in greater numbers, have under our comfortable system of civilization one, might almost say, the instinct of self-preservation. A man who has lived most of his life in a town village of England or Scotland takes it as a matter of course that his water and gas are laid for him, that his slopes are carried off, and that a policeman or some municipal authority is always at hand to see him through temporary difficulty. In Canada a settler on the prairie has to be energetic in order to be certain of the necessary water if he wants to escape disease and discomfort, he must remove all dirt himself; and if he fails to work he is liable to starve. All this may not be literally true of the great towns, also, but the spirit springing from these elemental facts is that the man who does not possess it. Another cause for the dislike felt for bad English workers in Canada and other colonies is their extraordinary self-satisfaction, generally in inverse proportion to their merit. An Englishman is slow to realize that it is sometimes worth doing more work than he is really obliged to, in order to prove his merit. The case of two English schoolmasters who came out to a new colony under contract to serve for two years may be mentioned as an illustration of this defect. On arrival, instead of displaying any enthusiasm or even interest in the important pioneering work before them, their first remark was, "we decided on board ship to form a little trade union by ourselves and are determined not to be put upon or to do extra work." Such men are useless in Canada, or anywhere else; but the man who is keen for a chance to raise himself in the world and improve himself and his surroundings, the man who has "a strong arm, a willing heart and a confident self-relying trust in the future and in the happiness and prosperity of his adopted country," to use the language of the 1860 handbook, will find it well worth emigrating to the great Dominion of which the early promise is already more than fulfilled.

London Standard—In the telegram which we published this morning, our Berlin Correspondent gives particulars corroborating his despatch of December 4, concerning the Zanzibar incident. It will be remembered that the Sultan Ali bin Hamud, being menaced by extreme peril at the hands of his bodyguard appealed to the British Consulate General for protection; that the Vice-Counsel knowing that there was no British warship within reach was obliged to ask for German help. The cruiser Buzzard, of the Imperial German navy, was thereupon most courteously despatched by the direct orders of his Majesty the Emperor. It was pointed out in these columns on December 5 that here was the second notorious incident of the deplorable results of withdrawing British cruisers from all over the world, the humiliating sequel to the earthquake in Jamaica having been the first. The extracts from several of our contemporaries, which we publish this morning, show the position which the government and the admiralty thought proper to take up with regard to the matter. The truth of our correspondent's account was deliberately impugned and in the desire to gloss over the real significance of the occurrence at all costs, the friendly action of Germany was described in terms which were anything but courteous. The fact that the British government had actually sent a formal message of thanks to the Imperial government was not mentioned. The additional details which are furnished by our Berlin correspondent prove, beyond question, that his original statement was correct, and that the "authorized" interpretation of it, which was immediately communicated to the press was a distortion of the facts. There are two great departments of state, the Admiralty and the Foreign office, concerned in this matter. The whole history of the occurrence was necessarily known to both of them. How is it, we may ask, that we find this kind of official evasion duplicated, with various comments, more or less injurious, in several quarters? We have the less hesitation in referring to the peculiar communications of the admiralty to the press, since they have been made the subject of severe comment in the house of commons—comment which was received with a highly inappropriate levity by the government benches. The matter chiefly concerns the admiralty; from the tone of the "authorized" statements it would appear that they were issued by that department; and in any case, we can hardly suppose that Sir Edward Grey would knowingly countenance what is something like a public disavowal of his own very proper action in acknowledging the services rendered by Germany in an unfortunate emergency. At the same time the Foreign office cannot avoid sharing the responsibility for which Lord Tweedmouth is accountable to the cabinet and the cabinet to the country. For months past certain organs of the press have been made the vehicle of communications, which are understood to be "official," and whose object has been to divert public attention from the facts of naval administration. In the case of the Zanzibar incident, the result has been indirectly to discredit two departments of state, in a manner which we cannot but regard as extremely reprehensible in the public interest.

Many people will be glad to learn that the late Montagu Burrows had the good sense to write his autobiography. The book has been edited by his son, and Messrs. Macmillan are to publish it immediately. It ought to prove lively reading, for Burrows was both a man of action and a scholar, and won distinction in both spheres. Probably no other officer in the Royal Navy, after a gallant career of active service at sea, ever developed into a Professor of Modern History at Oxford and gave himself to authorship with more creditable results. In early life Burrows won distinction at the capture of St. Jean-d'Acre, and was decorated for his services; and in later days he was equally well known and liked at Oxford as Chichele Professor and Fellow of All Souls.

Just now, when everybody is talking of the London Times, it is interesting to learn that we are to have a full-dress biography of its greatest editor, Mr. Murray is bringing out "The Life and Letters of John T. Delane, 1817-1879" in two volumes. Delane controlled the "Times" for 36 years, and witnessed the rise and fall of thirteen cabinets from his desk in Printing House square. He was one of the ablest journalists who ever held a pen, and a great force in society as well as in politics. The book is to be illustrated and contains many letters.

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## VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

## NOTE AND COMMENT

## FORTY YEARS AGO

## BRITISH OPINION

The British Colonist, Friday, January 31, 1908.

The Fly brought a cargo of 25 tons of hay yesterday from Sooke for Wallace & Stewart.

From Cariboo.—Late arrivals report that times are brisk on Williams Creek. Everyone has employment. Flour has gone down to 22 cents, and there is a large stock on hand. All the claims tapped by the Bed Rock, R. Drain are being worked, but they have not been put into the same condition as they were when the accident in the drain occurred, so that no gold up to January 3 had been taken out. There were several cases of frostbite at the houses on the road. One poor fellow lost his feet.

Advices from Japan announce that the new ruler will maintain the stipulations of the commercial treaties made by his predecessor.

London, Jan. 20.—Information in regard to Dr. Livingstone is believed to confirm previous accounts of his safety.

London, Jan. 23.—Charles J. Kean, the tragedian, has died, aged 57.

## ABOUT PEOPLE

James Law, the managing proprietor of the "Scotsman," has just celebrated the jubilee of his connection with the newspaper. For many years Mr. Law has been the business manager and directing head of what is now one of the greatest newspaper properties in the United Kingdom. It was Mr. Law, the "British Weekly" says, who organized the running of special trains to Glasgow and the West Coast. He improved the telegraphic communication between London and Edinburgh, and thus provided for full and accurate reports of parliamentary debates. Mr. Law's foresight made him a pioneer in the development of the printing press. He has availed himself of every fresh invention. The "Scotsman" is now housed in what may without exaggeration be described as one of the handsomest and most completely equipped newspaper offices in the world.

Lord Lansborough, whom the Duke of Connaught has appointed to be his assistant military secretary, is a major Coldstream Guards, and a working soldier, as might be expected. The Brinsley Butlers have given their name to a new town, which supplied the first Baron Newtonbutler with his title, and their names have been also illustrated as among the forenames of the author of "The School for Scandal;" but until now it has not figured conspicuously in the army list. The first viscount was colonel of the Battle-Axe Guards, and his son, the first earl, held a captain's commission in that corps. The present earl, born at Davenport some forty years ago, went from Eton into the Coldstreamers, and took to wife the daughter of so famous a man-at-arms as was Sir Henry "Handsome Harry" Tombs, who won his V. C. before Delhi, and died major-general and K. C. B. His son-in-law put in a longish term in South Africa.

Lord Brooke, who has been selected as his A. D. C. by so good a judge as Sir John French, the new Inspector-General, started his soldiering in the "1st Life," and now holds rank as captain in the 3rd battalion of the Essex regiment. He is five-and-twenty—the age at which, someone remarked, who knew all about them, gallopers do best—and he is keen. He served an apprenticeship on the staff as A. D. C. to Lord Milner, and when nothing better offered supplied Reuter with a special correspondent, and newspaper readers with some rather striking appreciations, during the Russo-Japanese war. And thus it is that he has had experiences of war which have not been given to all of his superiors, and in this sense may be said to be an older campaigner than most of them.

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# Gloves For Evening Wear

We only want a chance to "show our hand" in Gloves to convince you that this is the store for you to come to for good Evening Gloves at inside prices. Here are some genuine values:

## Dent's Evening Gloves

Lisle Gloves, 19 in. length, cream, black and white.	Per pair . . . . .	\$1.25
Silk Gloves, 19 in. length. Per pair . . . . .	\$1.50	
Silk Gloves, 23 in. length, cream, black and white.	Per pair . . . . .	\$1.75
Taffeta Silk, 23 in. length, cream, black and white.	Per pair . . . . .	\$1.50
Taffeta Silk, 19 in. length, cream, black and white.	Per pair . . . . .	\$1.35
Lisle Gloves, 23 in. length, cream, black and white.	Per pair . . . . .	\$1.35
Dress Kid, 12 button, white and black. Per pr. \$3.00		
Dress Kid, 16 button, white and black, per pair \$3.50		

## Filmy Fabrics for Ball Dresses

Glance in our north window at the shimmering silken splendor; yet many of these glittering beauties bear but frivolous figures per yard. Come in and let us tell you their modest prices.

See our Dressmaking Department for the very latest and most Exclusive Styles in Evening Attire.

# Henry Young & Company

Victoria, B.C.

Government Street

## Guaranteed Garments

You take no chances with Fit-Reform Suits.

You take no one's word for the quality of cloth—perfection of tailoring—service and value.

### This Label

is the makers' guarantee TO YOU of complete satisfaction. Look for the Fit-Reform label in these guaranteed garments.



## FOR INVALIDS

## Crosse and Blackwell's Jelly

Calves Foot Jelly, per jar	35c
Maderla Jelly, per jar	35c
Punch Jelly, per jar	35c
Port Wine Jelly, per jar	35c
Sherry Wine Jelly, per jar	35c

Good Honey in Comb. .... 30c  
Good Honey in Glass. .... 30c

## FELL &amp; COMPANY, LIMITED

QUALITY GROCERS.

631 FORT STREET.

Be Good Friends with Phones 297 or 94.

## The Demand for Standard Coal Shares is Increasing

As they offer one of the best inducements for a profitable investment of all shares that are traded in at the present time.

## International Coal &amp; Coke Co., Ltd.

Is a safe investment, as it is under efficient management, is a large shipper, has practically an inexhaustible supply of coal and pays a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

See Samples of Coal and Coke in Our Broad Street Window.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

## Malt and Hypophosphites



COMBINED WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF COD LIVER OIL.

This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked.

We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate, or to anyone needing a tonic.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

## Marine Hardware

Anchors and Chains, Manila Rope  
Galvanized and Brass  
Goods  
Yacht Paints, Copper Paints

## E. B. MARVIN &amp; CO.

Ship Chandlers—1206 Wharf St.

**Smart Styles for Children**

Boys and Girls, wearing our shoes, like them, because they look smart and feel comfortable. They recommend them for good, honest wear.

**Baker Shoe Company, Ltd.**  
1109 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Empire Typewriter; just as good as any machine made. Only \$60 cash. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Canadian and American Pacific Coast Tide Tables for 1908. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

All the New Books as published are to be had in our lending library. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

Indigestion, constipation come and go like rent and tax day and other sorrows. If you take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, the greatest remedy known to mankind. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. C. H. Bowes, agent.

Prune: verb: to cut off branches. And now is a very good time to cut out the old branches of your orchard. To do it quickly and well, get a good pruning hook. We sell them at the following prices: 6-ft., \$1.00; 8-ft., \$1.10; 10-ft., \$1.25; 12-ft., \$1.35. Pruning shears, 35c, 60c, \$1.25 and \$1.75. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas Street.

As for Amherst solid leather foot-wear.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Make a Bee Line for the Beehive, Douglas Street, right now. Everything reduced. English Hosiery from 20c; English Silk Skirts; latest Golf Jacks; Stylish Silk Blouses, newest and exclusive designs; Best English Flannel.

The Sanitary Feather Works new factory is located at 1155 North Park Street, with improved equipment for renovating pillows, mattresses and carpets. Phone 392.

## CAPITALISTS HEAVILY INTERESTED IN NORTH

American Syndicate Hold Option on Half Prince Rupert Townsite

Heavily interested in timber limits on Morseby Island and holding an option on one half of the townsite at Prince Rupert, a party of American capitalists will journey north tomorrow over their holdings in the Queen Charlotte Islands and investigate conditions in the north. With the spirit of the American capitalist the party has chartered the steamer Princess Beatrice for themselves alone. Among the party which will sail on the Beatrice are: A. J. Erling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company; Thomas S. Ives, LaCrosse, Wis.; J. E. Corlett, M. J. Powell, R. C. Price and Henry Decker, of Iowa, and A. Butler, of Seattle. Mr. Erling will join the party at Vancouver. The others are at present in Victoria registered at the King Edward hotel.

Thomas S. Ives stated yesterday that the party are all capitalists who are interested in extensive timber areas on Morseby Island, and are associated in the Morseby Island Lumber company, besides having secured an option on one half the townsite of Prince Rupert, the proposed terminus of the G. T. P. He stated that they would investigate into the feasibility of establishing a line of steamers to run between British Columbia ports and the northern ports in the province calling regularly at the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Princess Beatrice is expected to leave Esquimalt today to prepare for her special trip, which will last for about ten days. Capt. Hughes will take the steamer north. Besides the visit of Mr. Erling to the coast it is understood that two officials of the company are now on their way to Japan to seek a traffic arrangement with the Osaka Shosen-Kaisha for a steamship service on the Pacific in connection with the road. The C. M. & St. P. road is now being extended to Puget Sound, and when completed will doubtless make an active bid for a share of the trade of the Orient and of the Pacific coast.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

## Will Is Probated

The will of the late Justice Walkem has been probated, the application for probate having been granted on request of William C. Moresby.

## Will Erect Dwelling

Yesterday a building permit was issued to William Marchant for the erection of a dwelling on Fort street, one and one-half stories with stone foundation, to cost \$3,000.

## Class Will Organize

The members of Mrs. Sheldon's class will meet the Metropolitan Methodist church this evening at 8 o'clock, when the work of organization for the year will be completed and officers elected. A full attendance is requested.

## Teaches New System

The new method of "Technique and the Art of Singing" as demonstrated by F. Root, of Chicago, a complete system of vocal education on scientific principles is now taught by Mrs. Brydges, 729 Courtney street in classes or private instruction. Children's classes are held every Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

## Will Be Tried for Assault

Because of his assault upon his wife whom, it is alleged, he knocked down with a dish pan and then catching hold of her banged her head against the floor seriously injuring her, Frank David, a resident of Mayne Island, was on Wednesday committed for trial by two justices of the peace at that place. The charge brought against David was aggravated assault. He will come up at the next assizes.

## Fined for Cruelty

Joseph Tahoney, who was arrested here by the provincial police at the request of the police of Ganges harbor, was on Wednesday tried there on a charge of cruelty to animals and fined \$20 and costs. Tahoney, who is a sealer but resides at Ganges harbor, had starved and ill-used a horse. After his departure for Victoria the condition of the animal became known. The police here were communicated with and Tahoney's arrest followed. He was taken back to Ganges harbor to stand trial.

## Mayne Island Parsonage

Bishop Perrin returned yesterday on the Queen City from Mayne Island. On Tuesday evening, after a lecture on "Early Church History," illustrated by magic lantern slides, the bishop explained fully the present state of the parsonage building fund. About \$1,300 has been collected, and plans for a suitable house were submitted that would involve the expenditure of about \$1,700. If the effort to collect the additional \$400 was not successful it was resolved that a house should be built in accordance with the money in hand and that the contract should be signed before the bishop leaves for Europe, on March 12. A committee consisting of Canon Paddon, Messrs. Grey, Maude, Bennett, Nicholson, Patrick, Messrs. Winstanley and G. Paddon was appointed to administer the fund and carry out the work.

## THE WEATHER

## "Champion" Duplicator

Is just the thing for your office

**A. M. JONES**

Sole Agent  
88 Johnson Street. Phone A1267.

## LOADED ON VICTORIA

The Vancouver Authorities Allow Tough Characters to Come to Victoria

The action of the Vancouver police in allowing a number of the most undesirable members of that community to take boat for Victoria after having been ordered to leave Vancouver does not find favor with the local police authorities. On Wednesday night eight disreputable women and a number of equally undesirable males landed in the city. Their coming was the result of the measures being taken by the Vancouver police who, in the past two days, have notified 185 inmates of dives in the Chinatown section to immediately leave the city. This step has been taken as the result of the outburst of crime which has been prevalent in the Terminal City for the past week or two. The great majority of these undesirables were rounded up and held until the trains or boats leave Vancouver, and the local police claim the Vancouver police could well have informed the Victoria police in cases where such men or women took the boat for here.

Chief of Police Langley stated yesterday that it was a disgrace that these people were allowed to flock into Victoria without the police here being informed so that all such bad characters could be watched and apprehended. He supposed, however, that the Vancouver authorities are so glad to be so easily rid of that portion of the tough element that neighboring communities were not considered.

Of the number who came to Victoria two women were arrested on Wednesday night in a Herald street resort, and last night several others suspected of coming from Vancouver were pointed out to the immigration authorities, who have taken them in charge, and will deport them. All are Americans, and will be returned to the States.

## MINING COMMITTEE

Organization Meeting Took Place Yesterday—L. W. Shatford Elected Chairman

The mining committee of the provincial legislature met yesterday for organization purposes. L. W. Shatford (Smilkaimeen) was elected chairman, and J. H. Schofield (Ymir) secretary. It is anticipated that there will be many amendments to the mining laws of the province at the present session of the legislature.

The private bills committee met yesterday morning, and considered the bill incorporating Chilliwack as a city. The committee has finished its deliberations upon the bill, but cannot report it on account of the fact that the time prescribed by law for its publication has not as yet been completed, and will not be until February 4. The bill will be reported upon that date therefore.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

A well known resident of Victoria died yesterday morning in the person of Joseph Eva Phillips, at his late residence, 824 Vlew street, after a long illness. The deceased, who was a native of Lincorne, Cornwall, England, came to this city in 1881, and was 58 years of age at the time of his death. He was a monumental stonemason by trade. For the past two years he had held the position of license commissioner, and had been a prominent member of the Conservative party here. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge No. 4, and was also a member of the Masonic order. He leaves to mourn his death a widow, one daughter, Mrs. (Capt.) A. A. Sears, and four sons—Joseph B. Sydny J., Edgar D. and George W. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the above address to Ross Bay cemetery.

## TEMPERATURE

Min. Max.

1	11	24	10.0	19.3	1.7
2	5.40	8.3	7.00	12.3	10.6
3	4.12	8.6	8.03	13.15	10.6
4	6.12	8.6	8.03	13.15	10.6
5	7.09	8.9	10.30	12.5	12.2
6	7.34	9.0	11.54	8.15	13.5
7	8.05	1.9	7.58	13.21	7.5
8	5.61	2.9	8.52	9.14	11.46
9	1.34	4.1	8.52	9.14	11.46
10	2.16	5.2	9.22	9.27	10.7
11	6.52	6.4	3.03	6.31	4.7
12	7.40	8.5	13.3	7.41	15.26
13	7.40	8.5	13.3	7.41	15.26
14	7.40	8.5	11.09	9.5	19.50
15	6.23	8.9	7.40	8.01	11.57
16	7.00	8.9	8.10	8.81	12.27
17	7.23	8.8	8.10	8.81	12.27
18	7.00	8.9	8.10	8.81	12.27
19	7.38	8.6	8.10	8.81	12.27
20	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
21	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
22	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
23	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
24	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
25	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
26	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
27	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
28	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
29	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
30	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27
31	7.38	8.6	8.11	8.81	12.27

## FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, generally fair and cold. Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds generally fair and cold.

## THURSDAY

Highest ..... 38  
Lowest ..... 26  
Mean ..... 32  
Sunshine, 8 hours, 6 minutes.

## Power to Disclaim.

"Do you think it would be advisable for you to make speech in your own behalf?" "No," answered Senator Sorgent. "It is better to have some one else do your talking for you. Then if something is said which displeases you, you can join in the popular disapproval." —Washington Star.

## Religion in Conversation.

The Toronto Star discusses the question as to why religion is not a subject of familiar conversation when persons get together. This implies the assumption that religion may be like the weather or the mayoralty contest, a matter of familiar talk. It may be, however, that the average man regards the concerns of his soul as his business but his own.—Windsor Record.

## VICTORIA HOUSE

## White Wear

## Sale

LADIES' CORSET COVERS

From 25c to \$1.00 each

LADIES' CHEMISES

From 35c to \$



We carry a full line of  
Stoves, Ranges, Granite and  
Tinware, Crockery, etc.  
Builders' Hardware

We are sole agents for the  
great MAJESTIC RANGE,  
the range that has no equal.

GEO. POWELL & SONS  
CHEAPSIDE, 1411 Government Street  
Telephone 1363

## CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA ROOMS

### Try Some of Our Choice English Chocolates

A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,  
A CUP OF COFFEE,  
A CUP OF COCOA AND  
WHIPPED CREAM,  
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,  
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while  
down town will refresh you.

CLAY'S  
CONFECTIONERY

Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

### DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled With Skill and Care.  
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT  
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES  
In Endless Variety.

B. C. DRUG STORE

541 Johnson Street. Phone 356

J. TEAGUE.

### Shade Trees

#### NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

Chestnut, Lindens, Elms,  
Maples, Laburnums, &c.

JAY & CO.

13 Broad Street Phone 1024

### "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

#### A Touch of Elegance

is given to any table by the use  
of attractive silverware

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.  
are unequalled in quality and  
beauty of design.

In buying Coffee Sets, Dishes,  
Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

WINTER STOVES — Select  
you from Clarke & Pearson's large  
and complete stock.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges  
are unequalled for quality and  
durability. Clarke & Pearson's sole agents  
for Victoria.

Dr. H. B. F. Cristion, of Paris, the  
celebrated court doctor of Europe, on  
Beauty Culture has all his toilet  
preparations, including Gray Hair Elixir  
that will return gray hair to its  
natural color, a positive cure for  
dandruff, giving it a lustre like silk,  
contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil removes  
wrinkles, smallpox pits, sallow  
skin. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair  
bulbs and destroys superfluous hair.  
Dermathol, removes pimples, black  
heads, oily skin. Obesithal, a positive  
external cure for obesity, represented  
by Mrs. Winch, new number 817, Cor-  
morant street. Mail orders given spec-  
cial attention.

Hair Dyeing Combs, \$3. No danger  
to health; no trouble; hair darkened  
immediately. Full line of highest grade  
hair goods; Pompadours, Curls, Swift-  
ches, etc. Latest styles in Coiffures  
for balls, dinners, etc. Theatrical wigs  
for hire and sale. Mrs. C. Kosche,  
Hair Dressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas  
Street, Balmoral Block, Victoria. Tel.  
1175.

Children's Flannelette Nightgowns,  
all sizes in pink and white gowns,  
regular price 75c, special sale price 50c.  
Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Only One "Bromo Quinino."  
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUI-  
NINE. Look for the signature of E.  
W. GROVE. Used the World over to  
Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

## Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.  
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,  
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,  
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

PO. BOX 363. LEMON, GONNISON & CO. PHONE 77

## BARON IS SUPPORTED BY SEVERAL HOTELS

Financial Transactions of Von  
Gfug von Gassendorff Set  
Forth in Court

The police court was crowded yes-  
terday with lawyers and their clients  
awaiting the hearing of various cases  
which have been piling up during the  
magistrate's enforced absence of a few  
days. The three cases in which Stela-  
Carroll figures were put over till  
Monday, as the woman was unable to  
appear, and anyhow, there were a  
number of other cases ahead of her.  
These three cases consist of the charge  
against her for keeping a disorderly  
house, her prosecution of F. C. Brew-  
er, alleged to have obtained \$150  
worth of goods by means of a worthless  
check, and her prosecution of H.  
A. Frederich, for alleged assault.  
J. Maden, charged with attempted  
theft, was remanded till today. Bad-  
hawa Singh, charged with misappropri-  
ating money committed to his  
charge, was remanded till Tuesday,  
and Marcus Culch and Jerry Kane till  
Saturday morning. Culch and Kane are  
being prosecuted by Inspector  
Galbraith for unlawfully fishing with  
a seine net in Victoria harbor. The  
former is defended by J. P. Walls. A  
juvenile case, which for one cause or  
another, has been adjourned a number  
of times, was also remanded.

### Von Gfug Case.

This narrowed the business before  
the court down to W. von Gfug, as  
his name should properly be spelled,  
accused of having obtained \$15 from  
the Poodle Dog by false pretenses.  
The information, as laid, gave the  
false pretenses as a statement that the  
accused had a sum of money in  
the safe at the Dominion Hotel, which he  
subsequently lost at the Poodle Dog,  
but Frank Higgins, for the  
prosecution, wished to amend this by  
adding that he had further represented  
himself to be the possessor of a  
letter of credit on the Bank of Mont-  
real in Montreal.

This request brought Mr. Aikman to  
his feet in angry protest. He protested  
against the way information after  
information had been laid and, with-  
drawn or amended saying that it was an  
abuse of the processes of the court,  
which was being turned into a collection  
agency.

Frank Higgins objected that the  
court was being insulted, after which Mr. Aikman proceeded that at the prior  
hearing he had objected to the in-  
formation on the ground that it did not  
disclose an offense, and his honor had  
reserved judgment on the point till today, when authorities were to be  
cited. This matter must be decided  
before the information could be  
once more amended. If his contention  
were correct the information was a  
nullity and so could not be amended, and he cited a number of authorities.

Mr. Higgins cited the code to show  
that a bare allegation of false pretenses  
was sufficient without particulars,  
whose efficiency and bearing were a  
matter of evidence. Mr. Aikman re-  
plied that the form in the code had  
been held to be insufficient, and that  
in any event the information pro-  
ceeded to set forth facts by which the  
prosecution was bound and which did  
not on its face allege any false pretense  
within the meaning of the act.

A statement that one had lost money  
was not a false pretense within the  
meaning of the statute, even if the  
statement were untrue, as it did not  
establish or tend to establish any  
false credit in the mind of the prosecu-  
tor in favor of the accused.

This counsel urged was the touchstone  
by which a legal false pretense was  
to be distinguished from a mere lie.  
A false statement was not necessarily  
a false pretense; to become so it must  
establish or seek or tend to establish  
a belief in the hearer's mind that the  
applicant for the money possessed,  
or was likely to possess, some kind of  
asset which might tend to render the  
repayment of the money thus obtained  
more secure. A statement that one had  
lost one's money was the antithesis  
of this. The prosecution knew that  
the original information was no good  
or otherwise they would not be attempting  
to amend it.

Mr. Higgins contended that whether  
or not a false pretense existed was  
a matter of fact and not of law, and  
that it did not matter how feeble or  
improbable the representations were  
so long as they were enough to influence  
the mind of the prosecutor, and did so influence it.

### Information Amended.

The magistrate decided to permit  
the amendment of the information,  
saying that the accused had not yet  
been asked to plead.

Accordingly, after Von Gfug had  
pleaded not guilty and elected to be  
tried before the magistrate, William S. D. Smith, one of the proprietors  
of the Poodle Dog, took the stand and  
said the accused had been introduced to  
him by Mr. Werner, his cashier, as  
the Baron von Gassendorff and had  
handed witness his card with that  
name thereon. About September 10  
the accused asked him for a loan of \$15.  
He told him that he had taken  
\$375 out of the safe at the Dominion  
and had lost it in his place. He said he  
had left it behind on a table and  
lost it, and wanted \$15 to go on with  
till he could obtain money from a letter  
of credit on the Bank of Montreal.  
He also spoke of wealthy relatives in  
Germany. Influenced by these state-  
ments and by the fact that he believed  
him to be a titled personage, he let  
him have the money. Later on he  
loaned him another \$10 in the same  
way and also gave him credit for  
\$3.50 for goods supplied. Later ac-  
cused told him the money had arrived  
but for some reason the documents  
had to be returned to Montreal before  
he could handle the cash. He had  
never been repaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aikman, he  
said that he first met the accused  
about August 15 and that for several  
weeks he usually dropped in for supper  
at night, spending from 65 cents  
to \$1.50 each time. He did not know  
how much he had spent, though possibly  
about \$20. Accused never drank  
there or entertained any fast women  
there, nor had he ever introduced any  
fast women to him. He had introduced  
a respectable young lady employed at  
one of the stores. He would swear that  
he had never introduced any other  
woman to him, and did not know  
that any of his employees had done  
so. He had never served drinks to  
the accused and women whom he  
knew to be fast women. Accused had  
never bought champagne or gone in  
for a drinking bout in his place, as  
he would not have permitted it. The  
\$375 which he had lost was not the  
chief cause which induced him to lend  
the money, as he was certain that he  
had not lost it there, but it was a combination  
of the various representations

which he had mentioned before.

In reply to further questions, he  
said it was not so much the money  
he cared about—he could have got  
that back had he wanted it. It was the  
satisfaction of making the accused prove he was what he made  
himself out to be. He admitted that  
he had to serve anybody that came  
into the restaurant, provided they be-  
haved themselves, and so the money  
might have been taken by an outsider  
without his knowledge. He believed  
the accused to be the Baron von  
Gassendorff until Mr. Hart had  
sent two telegrams to Germany and  
had got no reply. Then he came to  
the conclusion he had been swindled.

### Cashier Gives Evidence.

The next witness was Werner, the  
cashier, who was quite excitable. He  
started by saying that his only interest  
in the case was to prevent Germany  
from masquerading with titles  
to which they were not entitled, the  
result of which would finally be that  
the real article would end in traveling  
incognito. He had always thought the  
accused was the Freiherr von Gassendorf  
until he saw his birth certificate  
and other papers, which gave his  
name as von Gfug. The Gassendorfs  
were a good old family, but he knew  
nothing of the Glugs, and he had been  
informed that there was no one of that  
name in the German army, the accused's  
card stating that he was in the  
Eighth Hussars. While the accused  
was in jail he had telephoned to Santa  
Barbara on his behalf.

When cross-examined the witness at  
first refused to answer questions, and when  
told to reply by the court, said he  
could not remember any dates. He  
had seen the accused in the possession  
of money, though not in large  
amounts, and when questioned as to  
the good advice he was supposed to  
have given von Gfug, he got very excited.  
He admitted he had told him to  
keep out of the boxes; it looked bad  
and he did not think that the baron  
could afford the money.

"Try to keep it respectable, but it is  
very hard. I have put many people  
out of the Poodle Dog."

Asked if fast women were not in the  
habit of frequenting the boxes, he  
said:

"I know nothing of the boxes. I  
have never been in one of them."

He admitted that women whom  
other people pronounced to be fast  
women had been seen in the boxes,  
but said that he himself knew nothing  
about their character.

With regard to the title on the  
accused's card, he said that it was  
customary for the son of a baron to style  
himself freiherr, but said that there  
was nothing unusual upon a person  
inheriting an estate carrying a territorial  
name or title, for the heir to assume  
the new appellation in addition to  
his own. Thus, though born von  
Gfug, the accused's name might now  
be von Gfug Gassendorff or von Gfug  
von Gassendorff.

He had told the accused not to go  
into the boxes because he thought he  
had not the money to spare. He had  
seen him buy wine in the outside  
room. So long as he was with the  
Poodle Dog he had always tried to  
protect anyone he could. He had  
never seen von Gfug in the boxes with  
fast women, though one of the waiters  
had told him that such had been the  
case. As to the loss of the money, the  
accused told him later that he thought  
he had dropped the pocketbook containing  
the money in an alley in the  
restricted district, and not in the  
Poodle Dog.

Detective Perdue produced the  
accused's papers, and said that he styled  
himself the Baron von Gassendorff  
when he arrested him.

### Hotel Men Called.

Thomas Stevenson, manager of the  
Dominion hotel, said the accused had  
never had any money in the hotel safe.  
He had come there, saying he was  
going to Australia, but had afterwards  
changed his mind. When pressed for  
his bill he said he had lost money various  
ways, including a sum lost in the  
Poodle Dog. He owed the hotel \$118.  
C. Hart, manager of the Dallas, was  
then called, and Mr. Higgins was  
about to ask him concerning his trans-  
actions with the baron, when Mr. Aikman  
objected that evidence pur-  
porting to establish fraudulent motive  
could only be introduced after the  
facts alleged had been proved. This  
had not been done, so a proper founda-  
tion for the evidence had not been  
laid.

Mr. Higgins contended that the  
proof that the accused had not taken  
money out of the Dominion safe, as  
alleged, was sufficient foundation. The  
magistrate admitted the evidence sub-  
ject to objection. Mr. Hart's evidence  
was to the effect that he had lent von  
Gfug \$15 on the representation that he  
had a letter of credit at the bank  
which he could not get owing to its  
being Saturday. Later he had come to  
live at the hotel and had explained  
that the documents had had to go back  
to Montreal. He owed the hotel \$245.  
He had sent two telegrams to Ger-  
many for the accused, one to his  
father and one to his mother. They  
were addressed to von Gfug Gassendorf.  
Neither had been answered, though  
one of them had been delivered.

### Bank Accountant.

Mr. Phipps, assistant accountant of  
the local branch of the Bank of Mon-  
treal, said the accused had put through  
a draft for collection for \$5,000, with  
instruction to cable the funds. Noticing  
had been heard from it and the reply  
by mail was due in a day or two.  
They had never had a letter of credit  
of his in their bank, nor any notice of  
one having been issued to him, though  
they would not have received notice of  
a general letter of credit.

### Bank Accountant.

The accused's papers were then  
examined, and they showed him to have  
been born at Dortmund, March 9, 1881.  
His baptismal certificate bore the  
name of Winrich von Gfug. There  
were also a number of school reports,  
two of which showed he had spent two  
years at the Raues Haus, a disciplinary  
school to which wild, though not  
criminal, German boys are often sent.  
The birth certificate described him as  
the son of a merchant.

Thomas Colwell, of the livery firm  
of Cameron & Colwell, said that after  
paying for a while, he had run up a  
bill of \$4,50, telling much the same  
story, which was still unpaid. William  
Hastings, stable boy at the same  
stable, testified to having lent the ac-  
cused \$1, which has not been returned.  
He had asked for ten, saying the bank  
was closed. This was refused, when  
he came back and borrowed the  
smaller sum.

### Cases is Adjourned.

J. A. Aikman then moved for a dis-  
missal on the ground that no false  
pretense had been shown in regard to  
the Poodle Dog transaction, as there  
was no evidence to show that he had  
not had a credit in Montreal. As to  
the name, he said that the accused's  
father had comparatively recently in-  
herited the Gassendorff title and es-  
tates, so that the accused was justified  
by German usage in styling himself

freiherr. F. Higgins repeated former  
arguments regarding the sufficiency of  
the pretenses alleged in the first part  
of the information, and argued that  
there was plenty of circumstantial  
evidence to show that there never had  
been a credit at Montreal.

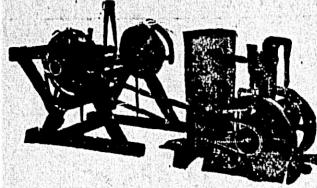
The magistrate remarked that there  
had been plenty of time for the credit  
at Montreal to have materialized if it  
existed, and that enough evidence had  
been introduced to put the accused on  
his defense. It now being 5 o'clock the  
case stood adjourned till this morn-  
ing.

### COL. HALL MAY RETIRE

Period of Command of Fifth Regiment  
Expires in Month's Time

It is probable that Lieut.-Col. J.  
A. Hall, commanding officer of the  
Fifth regiment, will retire when his  
time of service ends in about a month's  
time. Asked as to whether the rumor  
that he was considering retirement was  
correct Lieut.-Col. Hall stated last  
night that his time expired next month  
and that he had not asked to be con-  
tinued as commanding officer of the  
regiment. Asked as to who would  
likely be his successor Col. Hall stated  
that he was not in a position to state  
on whom the command of the regi-  
ment would fall.

Tonight Col. Hall will meet the ser-  
geants' mess of the Fifth regiment at  
the drill hall at 8:30 o'clock. The  
marks made by the various companies  
during the past year will be gone over  
and Col. Hall will point out where



## SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H.P.  
Jack-of-all-Trades  
GASOLINE ENGINE

Will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, and all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

## GASOLINE ENGINES We Sell Them

For Launches  
" Pumping  
" Saw Mills  
For Anything Requiring Power

More reliable than air or water. Cheaper than electricity or steam. Always ready for action.

## B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

## Rare Cut Glass Values

Those contemplating the giving of a Wedding or Birthday Present in the near future should see our exceptional values. Salt Cellars from 50c up; Vases, Bowls, Bonbon Dishes, etc., charming and exclusive patterns, from \$2.50 up.

W. H. WILKERSON 915 Government St. Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

## Empress Drug Hall

English Belts.....\$1.00 to \$3.00  
(La Gripe Preventive)  
Ladies' Chamois Vests.....2.00 to 4.00  
Gents' Chamois Vests.....2.50 to 4.50  
And our 25-cent White Pine Cough Syrup

GEO. A. FRASER 30 and 32 Government Street.

## LAUNCH SUPPLIES

Sparking Dynamos, Wet, Dry and Storage Batteries,  
Spark Coils, Spark Plugs, Battery Testers, etc.

Prompt Shipments Our Specialty.

## HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## TRIED RECIPES

## Peach Cake

Make a rich biscuit dough with one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one pint of sweet milk, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix the dry ingredients together, rub in the butter, beat the egg and add to the milk, beat and add to the flour mixture. Add the flavoring. The dough should be quite soft. Roll out a quarter of an inch thick, and cover the top with peaches. Canned or dried peaches (stewed) may be used for this.

## Doughnuts

Break one egg in a bowl. Add one cup of sugar. Beat till creamy. One teaspoonful melted lard, pine salt, one cup sweet milk with half tea-spoonful baking soda dissolved in it. Sift in one quart flour with one tea-spoonful cream of tartar. Pour in hot fat for three or four minutes. These doughnuts will not soak the fat.

## HUMOR OF THE HOUR

## All Right Until Then

A young fellow in Pittsburgh intended to ask her father's consent the other evening, but changed his mind. He

## The Misses Lugin

Will receive a limited number of pupils in singing at their residence, 616 Gorge Road. Terms on application.

Telephone 211

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## Unusual Sale of Men's Pure Wool Hosiery

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY to secure at the height of the season a rare bargain adapted for immediate use.

## Pure Wool English Hosiery

Regular 60c per pair; 6 pairs for \$2.50  
Regular 40c per pair; 3 pairs for \$1.00  
Regular 35c per pair; 4 pairs for \$1.00

## Morley Pure Silk Hose

Regular \$4.00 per pair for.....\$3.00  
Regular \$3.00 per pair for.....\$2.25  
Regular \$2.00 per pair for.....\$1.35

The  
Exclusive  
Style  
Store

Finch & Finch

## In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

## HERE AND THERE

In an article on "The Love of Animals," Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the American-Journal-Examiner, enters a timely protest against the extravagant way in which many fashionable women treat and speak of their pets. It is hard for the ordinary woman whose life has been filled with the great joys and sorrows of human relationship to believe that there can be any sincerity in the protestations of affection which it has become the custom to lavish on animals. These are the concluding paragraphs of the article:

"Life is too great and beautiful to regard it as ruined by the loss of a pet animal."

"That these pets get a wonderful hold upon our affections I know from personal experience, and that the death of a loving animal makes a lonesome spot in a heart and a household I fully understand."

"But in life and in death animals should not be made to usurp the places of human beings. No four-footed creature is made happier by having its owner forget the proprieties or the decencies of life in its treatment, and many sensible people are annoyed and pained by such exhibitions of lack of taste."

"Cultivate sense and reason in your love of pets."

A novel method of promoting colonization is advocated by some of the newspapers in Washington. It is proposed that settlers with families shall be given farming land and lots in the towns at a cheaper rate than other investors. This is done, of course, for the purpose of getting them to make homes in the neighborhoods offering those inducements. It is argued that every family is an additional asset to the community and that all classes benefit to some degree by their residence in their midst. The man who brings his family to a place is likely to be a permanent resident, and for this reason his coming should be encouraged.

It is interesting to see a proposal made in these days which reminds one of the old times in Canada, when the French government gave bounties to the heads of large families. Whether the plan is feasible or not remains to be proven.

Owen Wister is a citizen of the United States who has the faculty, somewhat rare in that country, of recognizing the merits of other nations and the defects of his own. This noted writer has been comparing American colleges with those in Europe to the disadvantage of the former. He thinks that there is too much money spent upon the college buildings, and too little on the teachers, on whose work the value of the college depends.

Many of the great institutions of learning have been established by men of great wealth. This, Mr. Wister thinks, has a tendency to the erection of large and imposing structures which every-one can see, rather than to the endowment of chairs whose great value is known by the learned world. It is not necessary, nor is it advisable, that the wisest teachers shall work in mean buildings, but if there is not money enough to procure both the magnificent structure and the great thinkers, the preference should, to use Mr. Wister's expression, be given to "brains" instead of bricks.

In the European university, Mr. Wister points out, it is the teacher and not the building on which most money is spent. As a consequence of this (so Mr. Wister thinks) out of seventeen men who have a world-wide reputation as investigators and teachers fourteen belong to Europe and but three to America.

May it not be that learning, like the oak, is a plant of slow growth and does not thrive in the soil of a new country and in an atmosphere filled with the spirit of money-getting?

"It is the smaller, struggling university and college which suffer from this species of pride in giving. How much better it would be for the young men and women in the smaller community, whom the philanthropist thinks he is benefiting, to supply a fund for the payment of a few excellent teachers, rather than rear a magnificent chapel for the poor, little, starving president in his threadbare coat to speak platitudes in on Commencement Day!"

The poor little president has a salary barely sufficient to provide his living and the other members of the faculty receive even less. Even their loyalty and devotion cannot make them equal to men whose ability puts

them beyond the necessity of such sacrifices. It would seem that the chapel and the expensive laboratory ought to wait until the faculty has been taken care of.

We are all ready to acknowledge, in a general way, that Victoria is a city of many advantages. But now and again we see something that brings home to us the fact that we have special cause for thankfulness. In the Ottawa papers there is a discussion going on as to the best place, within or in the neighborhood of the city, to build a hospital for tuberculosis patients.

A physician writing to one of the papers on the subject, stated that in Ottawa the "ravages of this disease are tenfold greater than those of all other contagious diseases, and the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis nearly as large as from all other causes combined." When one thinks how rarely in this city we observe the hectic flush, the hacking cough and the emaciated frame that beset consumption, we cannot but think that this estimate greatly exceeds the mortality from this cause in this city.

Yet our comparative immunity from this danger should not make us careless. There are not wanting evidences that tuberculosis is on the increase, even here. The effects of the anti-tuberculosis society are accomplishing much, but we cannot hope that all consumptive patients can be removed to Tranquille. Those who are too weak to take such a journey must either be treated in their own homes, or if, through poverty or loneliness, this is impossible, there should be some place provided in which they can spend their last days in such comfort as is possible. For the protection of the public as well as for the sake of humanity this should be done.

"Cultivate sense and reason in your love of pets."

WOMAN'S WORK

Members of the Alexandra Club are reminded that today is the monthly Guest Day, and are asked to attend this popular "afternoon" and to bring their friends. Colonel Appleton has most kindly allowed his beautiful exhibit of Japanese prints and paintings to remain on exhibition at the club until this event.

This, together with a musical programme which is being arranged by Mrs. Rismiller should make the occasion especially attractive.

The monthly meeting of the Diocesan Board of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions will be held this afternoon at St. Mark's schoolroom, Bolestone road, at 2:30 p.m.

Miss C. W. Woodward, general secretary of the Y.W.C.A., wishes to acknowledge the following contributions from November 13 to date: Mrs. Heisterman, \$5; Mr. Morris, \$5; Mrs. Goepel, \$5; and plants and flowers: Anon, 50c; Mr. G. Gillespie, \$5; Anon, 50c; Anon, 25c; Anon, 40c; Mr. Thompson, \$5; Mr. Morley, \$5; Sgt. Walker, 50c; Mr. Austen, 50c; Anon, 25c; Mrs. Niven, half dozen teaspoons; Anon, 50c; Mr. Perry, \$1; Mrs. Wilby, fern and geranium; Anon, jam; Mrs. Ernest Hall, tea; Mrs. Turner (Royal Oak), 50c; Mrs. E. Hall, 50c; Miss Chapman, \$1; Mrs. Goodacre, stereoscopic view; The Colonist, \$2; Cusack Bros, \$3; Mrs. Shaw, magazine; Mr. Peacock, \$1; Anon, 55c; Mr. Powell, meat dish, 1 dozen soup plates, 2 baking tins, stove scraper and the crush; the ladies of the Methodist church, meat and pie; B. C. Electric Railway company, per A. T. Goward, \$10; Dr. Lewin Hall, mayor, \$5.

The ladies of the Young Women's Christian association will be pleased to welcome all ladies of the city to take an active interest in this work by becoming sustaining members, the fee which is fifty cents per month. Associate members pay \$1 per annum.

Wednesday evening an enjoyable social was held. Mrs. James Forman, the president, and Mrs. E. Smith were present to entertain the girls.

A Bible class is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

When "It" Was "Hit"

The neuter pronoun of the third person was originally not it, but hit. The latter etymologically correct form maintained itself in the standard speech down to the sixteenth century. But even then, whenever it appeared, it must have been generally looked upon as a mere survival of a generally abandoned usage. Even by the beginning of the thirteenth century the initial h had begun to be dropped in writing, as it previously must have been dropped by many in pronunciation. Doubtless there were men in those days who saw in its disappearance evidence of influences that were then corrupting the speech. Their forebodings had justification to this extent. Had it not been for the dropping of the h, it would never have made its way into the language. The tendency to discard the aspirate, once begun, kept on increasing. By the time the reign of Elizabeth was reached it had become the accepted form. It was hardly known at all, save as it was retained in the dialects, especially those of the north.

Another agency now came forward to pave the way for the introduction of it.

His had been the common genitive of both he and hit. Of the two it was and originally must have seemed nearer to the neuter nominative than to the masculine. But when in the course of time the progress of what we call cockneyism had caused the initial h to disappear from hit, the condition of things underwent a complete change. The possession of the same vowel I could not save its genitive for the neuter pronoun. For the consonant is always more dominating than the vowel in speech, and the aspirate is the most dominating of the consonants. It always makes its presence or absence felt. When it was lost both to sight and memory by its disappearance from hit, consciousness was also gradually lost that there was or ever had been any close connection between the genitive his and the nominative it.

No dispute! But, my dear friend!—

"See here, my man," he protested, "this sort of thing won't do."

"What business is it of yours, I'd like to know?" snarled the man, turning from his wife.

"It's only my business in so far as I can be of help in settling this dispute," answered the Samaritan mildly.

"This ain't no dispute," growled the man.

"No dispute! But, my dear friend!—

"I tell you it ain't no dispute," insisted the man. "She!"—jerking his thumb toward the woman—"thinks she ain't goin' to get my week's wages, and I know darn well she ain't. Where's the dispute in that?"

Buying Better Than Selling.

Reporter—"Senator, I have heard that you got your start in life by selling newspapers." Senator Lotsman—"Not quite correct my boy. The fact is—but this is confidential, you know—that I got my start by buying one or two newspapers."—Chicago Tribune.

them beyond the necessity of such sacrifices. It would seem that the chapel and the expensive laboratory ought to wait until the faculty has been taken care of.

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William McKay left this morning on the Princess Royal for Seattle, whence he will sail on the Jefferson for Skagway.

W. H. Riddell and family, of Winnipeg, who have been spending several months here, left for the east this morning.

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# On the Waterfront

## ENGELHORN HAS ROUGH PASSAGE

She Is Buffeted About in Gales In the South Atlantic

## RIGGING GOES BY BOARD

Mast and Spars Are Carried Away, Crew Fight for Their Lives

The British bark Engelhorn, Capt. Olsen, with 3800 tons of cement from Hamburg for Seattle and Tacoma, was towed to Esquimalt yesterday morning by the tug Lorne, which intercepted her with orders cabled by C. E. de Wolf & Co., her owners, to come here for survey. The Engelhorn encountered a succession of heavy storms in the South Atlantic which caused some damage to the vessel, while several of the crew sustained injuries as the ship rolled, rained under, continually swept by heavy seas which combed along her decks. The foretopmast and all the yards except the lower one, two steel yards and three of wood, crashed down, while the bark rolled in the tremendous sea which came with the full following the first strong gale from the southwest on November 22. Johanssen, a Swedish sailor, was on the fore lower yard on the lee side making a gasket when the fore topmast and yards came toppling down in a mass from above him.

Capt. Olsen did not expect to again see the man alive. He shouted to the mate, standing near: "Good Heavens, he's killed."

A few minutes afterward, however, the sailor crawled from among the tangle of the rigging, spars, and buckled, crumpled wreckage, absolutely unharmed. He had a seemingly miraculous escape. Another sailor, standing near, was struck by a falling block and stunned, sustaining a severe gash at the side of his head. Another man was lifted by a heavy sea which broke over the weather rail and it seemed as though he would be borne overside. He was swept with a thud into the scuppers and was severely torn by a bolt against which the sea hurled him.

The gale raised a great sea which continued after the wind fell, the ship laboring more heavily in the lull and big seas broke over her, swishing along the decks. The galley was swept, pots, pans, and cook, being carried out by the water which surged through; it even lifted some tiles that had been laid as a floor. There was little let up in the weather for days and days. One gale followed the other in rapid succession, and the wreckage of the forecastle and the spars, blocks, rigging, etc., hammered from side to side. Some of the heavy yards were swept overside, but held fast by the steel rigging, and crashed with blows like a steam hammer against the metals of the hull. In the meantime, the ship's company was working desperately to clear away and secure the wreckage, before it accomplished more serious injury. There was no thought of food, even had the cook been able to remain in the galley and prepare it. For twenty-four hours there was scarcely a biscuit for the workers who toiled as only do the crew of a sailing vessel when their craft is in the danger the Engelhorn was. Ultimately they cut away the tangled rigging, and lashed the buckled, twisted yards, after which rolling and laboring in the seas the bark fought her way slowly toward the Cape.

When the Engelhorn was beating back to Cape Horn after experiencing the gales the sailmaker, Joseph Hayward, an American negro, shipped from Liverpool, died suddenly of heart disease. He was seen in canvas and buried at sea. The crew gathered at the ship's side in the early morning, the flag being half-masted meanwhile. Capt. Olsen read the burial service and the body was lowered into the sea, to sink, weighted down by the lead at the feet, to the ocean bed somewhere off the North Falkland Islands.

The Engelhorn left Hamburg 170 days ago, but it was 17 days before she cleared the channel. The tug which took her from the Elbe was fast to her for a week, having finally cut her loose and put into Dungeness, being short of coal. Clear of the Channel the Engelhorn made her way south in good time. Off the River Plate she spoke the ship Swanhilda, and made a good run to the Horn, passing St. John's point, Staten Island, 92 days out. Contrary weather was then experienced, bitter cold, and the Engelhorn was unable to beat her way around Cape Horn. She drifted back, and November 22, in 57° south, 74° 30' west she encountered the gales which wrought damage to her. For five days while the seas flooded her decks the crew fought and secured the wreckage. The top of the cargo had shifted, and this resulted in more hard work. While it progressed one man fell into the hold and broke his ankle. Capt. Olsen set the broken joint, and the man has since recovered. Back to Diego Ramirez the bark drifted and when 120 days out she was in 53° south, and 83° west. Then she fought her way around Cape Horn though into the Pacific, and made a fine run northward. To the latitude of Portland she made record time, 43 days, even with her foremast broken. She was in calm there for eight days before she was

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(Special to the Colonist)  
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind northeast, 14 miles an hour.  
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind northeast, 10 miles an hour.  
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind east 18 miles an hour. Out, str. Queen Victoria from Tacoma for Cape Verde for orders. Four masted ship.

(By Wireless)  
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Wind east, 8 miles; barometer, 30.28; temperature 35.  
Pachena, 9 a.m.—Fine, clear; no wind.

Tatoosh, 2 p.m.—Clear; wind east, 12 miles; barometer, 30.29; temperature 40.

Pachena, 2 p.m.—Fine, clear; wind east.

Tatoosh, 7 p.m.—Clear, wind east, 10 miles an hour. Barometer 30.30; temperature 36. Out, three masted ship, with white hull at 3 p.m.; four masted bark, towing, at 3:15 p.m.

Pachena, 7 p.m.—Fine, clear, wind east.

Estevan, 7 p.m.—Tug William Jolliffe passed here at 12 noon, bound to Clayquot.

(By Government Wire)  
Carmahan, 9 a.m.—Light northeast wind; clear; sea smooth; barometer, 30.18.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Light north wind; clear; smooth; barometer, 28.90.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—North wind; clear; sea smooth.

picked up by the tugs Progress and Prosper off the entrance to the Straits. The Lorne took her over from the smaller tugs and brought her to Esquimalt before daylight yesterday morning.

The Engelhorn is anchored at Esquimalt and will be surveyed before proceeding to the Sound, where she will leave about the beginning of next week to discharge her cement cargo. She is chartered to load wheat homeward for Europe.

Capt. Olsen, her master, is well known here. He was the hero of a little episode at Chemainus when his ship Brodick Castle loaded lumber there. A pet dog belonging to a lady resident at the lumber port had fallen from a wharf and was drowning when Capt. Olsen arrived in the nick of time to effect a rescue. A medal awaits him, but he is difficult about accepting it. He took the British ship Mozambique from San Francisco home and after a stay with his family in England joined the Engelhorn at Hamburg. Capt. Lovett, her former master, well known here, died at Hamburg the day following giving up his command owing to illness.

## KATANGA DAMAGED BY FLOATING ICE

Bucknall Liner Running From Puget Sound to North China is Reported in Distress

The British steamer Katanga, Capt. McBride, which took a general cargo from Vancouver and Puget Sound ports for Japan and North China ports for the Waterhouse Line, was reported from Yokohama yesterday morning to be considerably damaged by ice. The Katanga left Seattle on December 24 for Otaru, a coal port near Muroran in northern Japan. She had her propeller damaged and herudder stock bent by ice encountered when making her way through Tsuruga strait of Dalm. The ice also damaged her hull, the advices from Yokohama stating that her forepeak and after hold are leading. The Katanga is one of the new steamers recently built for the Bucknall Bros. Line and is under time charter to Waterhouse & Co. for the North China service.

## CARPENTER'S MATE OF BELLEROPHON IS DEAD

One of Those Placed in Quarantine at William Head Succumbs to Disease

One of the quarantined members of the crew of the Blue Funnel Line steamer Bellerophon, David Jones, carpenter's mate, died yesterday at William Head as a result of smallpox. Jones was one of the five victims placed in the isolation hospital at the quarantine station after the arrival of the vessel from Yokohama. The other victims are reported improving.

There are sixty men in all held at the William Head quarantine station and these will be set free in another two weeks if no further outbreak takes place. The bulk of those held are Chinese from whom there came yesterday a petition to the local agents of the steamer, Dodge & Co., asking that a supply of chickens, lye nuts, etc., be sent that they may properly celebrate the New Year which begins tonight at midnight. The request of the Chinese was granted by the ship's agents and the steam launch which carried the bread, flour, meat and other supplies to William Head yesterday took also a big supply of chickens and other dainties procured in Chinatown for the would-be celebrants.

The Bellerophon, after discharging her cargo here, proceeded to Vancouver to put out the freight for that port, and will go from there to Tacoma. After taking in her outward cargo she will call at William Head to embark her crew and will sail outward from the quarantine station.

The steamer Cascade left yesterday morning with supplies for Gulf light-houses.

The Norwegian steamer Finn, which loaded coal at Comox, passed out yesterday, returning to San Francisco,

## WRECKAGE INDICATES LOSS OF HARTFIELD

Description of Debris at Estevan—Lifebelts Seemed to Have Been Used

A detailed description of the wreckage recently found on the rocks near Estevan point has been received from the west coast from a party which searched the coast line between there and Nootka sound, investigating the debris scattered along the coast. There is considerable wreckage, but other than a small ornamental lifebuoy of wood is there any mark, or name, likely to lead to identification. The lifebuoy was evidently lettered with pencil by an illiterate man, or foreigner, the port name being wrongly spelled. The lettering is "Hartfield" of Liverpool."

A large ship's boat of the usual clinker-built type carried by sailing craft was found broken on the rocks. It is 18 or 20 feet long, painted black outside to the waterline, white top and green inside. There were also mixed with considerable paneling and planking that seemed to be partitions or walls of cabins and five cork life preservers. These were found at different places along the beach and all, in the opinion of the finders, had been used. The broken strings of the lifebelts, which were of the common cork-filled belt type with gray canvas covering, seemed to the finders to indicate that they had been tied about some victims of a disaster. There was much planking that seemed to be interior fittings of cabins, some painted white, some pink and some blue. There were also a number of hardwood fittings, like rims of ports, a piece of hardwood that seemed like the case that had held a barometer, and other floats.

It was scattered for a considerable distance along the beach. It was about December 26, following some heavy storms, that the wreckage was first reported, and Antoine Luckowitch, the storekeeper at Hesquiot, went along the shoreline to investigate. He returned and reported that he believed a ship had been wrecked in that vicinity. Further search the next day revealed additional wreckage that had come ashore, and for three days more continued to come.

The finding of the wreckage has given rise to considerable anxiety for the ship Hartfield, which is overdue on a voyage from Valparaiso to Puget Sound. The Hartfield was placed on the overdue list and relisted at 85 per cent. Now she is uninsurable, the general belief being that she has foundered. It was thought for a time following the first report of the finding of the wreckage two weeks ago that the ship's decks may have been swept, but when the days lengthened into weeks and no further word was received of the Hartfield, which is now 98 days out from the southern port, at least twenty days overdue, the belief was strengthened that she had foundered.

If the Hartfield is lost the dependents of the 26 men lost with her will come under the provisions entitling them to claim under the recent law passed in England for the compensation of the relatives of seamen lost with their vessels. It came into force last July. These, however, still have lingering hopes. A missing ship is more especially saddening to the relatives and friends of the crew, who linger many months in a state of suspense buoyed up with the vain hope of the loved ones returning home even after many days. The underwriters allow a reasonable time to elapse before a rise in the reinsurance rate at last betrays a serious amount of uneasiness on the market; slowly, but surely, the rate creeps up the scale; the vessel comes on the overdue list, is eventually uninsurable, and in course of time she is paid for by the underwriters as a total loss. Even then there are not wanting optimists among the dependents of the missing breadwinners who remember similar experiences in the past when men given up as lost have returned from the shades, as it were, after a Robinson Crusoe existence extending over a long series of leaden-footed months on some lonely island.

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# AMENDMENTS TO ELECTION LAW

Attorney General Introduces Bill Consolidating Municipal Elections Act

## REMOVES THE AMBIGUITY

Definition of the Term Householder is Given—Tells Who May Vote

A bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to electors and elections in municipalities was introduced by Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, at yesterday's session of the legislature and read a first time.

The measure is designed to remove the ambiguities which exist at present in the law and which have been responsible for constantly recurring litigation. The experience in this city at recent municipal elections has had not a little to do with the decision of the attorney-general.

The bill has been the subject of a good deal of trouble and thought on the part of the attorney-general. It, amongst other details, defines the term "householder," which was one of the vexed points in connection with the local elections.

The definition is as follows:

"Householder" shall extend to and include any person of the full age of twenty-one years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding-house, or any portion of a dwelling-house, tenement, hotel or boarding-house, and who shall, unless exempted by the provisions of the proviso at the end of sub-section (117) of section 50 of chapter 22 of the Statutes of 1906, being the "Municipal Clauses Act," have paid directly to the municipality all rates, taxes or assessments which are not chargeable on land, of not less than two dollars, due to the municipality for the current year, other than water rates or taxes or license fees for dogs."

Electors are defined as follows:

4. Any person being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and a freeholder, homesteader or pre-emptor within the boundaries of the municipality, and who has resided within the boundaries of such municipality for one year immediately preceding the date of the incorporation of the municipality, shall be entitled to vote at the first municipal election.

5. After the first municipal election, all persons who are fully and properly qualified under this act to vote for aldermen or councillors shall be entitled in city municipalities to vote at municipal elections for mayor, and in township or district municipalities for a reeve, but it shall not be lawful for any person to vote for a mayor or reeve at more than one polling place or ward within a municipality at one and the same election.

6. After the first municipal election, the following persons shall be entitled to vote for any person who is duly nominated as a candidate for any elective office at any election in city municipalities:

Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, who is the owner of real estate of the assessed value of not less than one hundred dollars, or who is the representative, being a resident British subject duly authorized by the directors of an incorporated company, which is the assessed owner of lands, or of improvements of lands, situated within the municipality, or who is the holder of a trade licence, the annual fee of which is not less than five dollars, or who is a householder, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the voters' list of the municipality; provided, however, that in the case of a holder of a trade licence, or in the case of a householder, he or she shall, during the month of October, in each year, make and cause to be delivered to the clerk of the municipality a statutory declaration, made and subscribed before a supreme or county court judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court, justice of the peace or notary public, above

10. After the first municipal election the following persons shall be entitled to vote for any person who is duly nominated as a candidate for any elective office at any election in township or district municipality:

Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the voters' list;

(1) Who is the assessed owner of lands or improvements of not less than one hundred dollars, or who is the assessed occupier of lands or improvements of not less than two hundred dollars in value and situate within the municipality;

In case both the owner and the occupant of any lands or improvements are assessed on lands severally and not jointly, therefore, both shall be deemed assessed within the meaning of this act;

Where lands or improvements are owned or occupied jointly, by two or more persons, and are assessed at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each shall be deemed assessed within this act, otherwise none of them shall be deemed so assessed.

(2) Who is a resident of and carries on business and is the holder of a trade licence in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than five dollars, or

(3) Who is a householder within the municipality: Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote under a householder's qualification, nor shall his or her name be included in the annual voters' list of a municipality, unless he or she shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, enter with the assessor or clerk of the municipality his or her name as a voter and shall make and cause to be delivered to the assessor or clerk of the municipal council at the same time a statutory declaration made and subscribed before a supreme or county court judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, justice of the peace or notary public, or clerk of the municipality.

11. A resident owner of real estate, a holder of a trade licence, and a householder shall, where a municipality is divided into wards, be en-

tered on the voters' list for the ward in which he or she resides; a non-resident owner of real estate shall, where a municipality is divided into wards, be entered on the voters' list for the ward in which he or she has the largest amount of property in value according to the assessment roll. No person shall be entitled to have his or her name twice entered on the annual voters' list as a voter in a municipality, and it shall be unlawful to twice enter the name of any person on the voters' list for any one year as a voter.

12. The council of any district or township municipality may by by-law provide that electors otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments chargeable on land due or payable by such electors to the municipality.

13. In case the owner and occupier of any land or improvements being different persons are both assessed therefor, both shall be deemed assessed within this act, but only the owner of the land assessed shall be entitled to vote upon any by-law for raising money upon the credit of the municipality, or upon any other by-law to which the assent of the electors is necessary.

14. No Chinese, Japanese, or Indians shall be entitled to vote at any municipal election for the election of a mayor, reeve, alderman, or councillor.

15. In city municipalities the list of voters for the next current year shall be prepared by the clerk to the council of the municipality, and shall be closed at five o'clock in the afternoon of the thirtieth day of November in each year (if the thirtieth day of November shall be Sunday, then on the Monday following):

## TREASURER REPORTS ON CITY'S FINANCES

Past Year's Financial Record Has Been Compiled—Interesting Figures

City Treasurer Charles Kent has completed his annual statement of the financial operations of the city for the year ended December 31, 1907. The report is a voluminous affair and treats fully of the city's position from the standpoint of the treasurer's office. The expenditures and receipts for the year are given below:

### EXPENDITURE.

January 1 to December 31, 1907—

City Dept. of Assessment \$149,032.91

Interest from investment of sinking fund 1,000.00

Municipal council 5,400.00

Civic salaries 20,339.05

Water works 61,934.47

Cemetery 3,521.67

Parks 5,326.33

Pound 1,529.90

Police 33,722.56

Fire Department 1,452.64

Street Lighting 17,990.45

Public Market 640.70

Severance (Water Rate) 2,500.00

Home for aged and Infirm 4,855.94

Building and Surveys 4,623.83

Streets Bridges and Sidewalks 1,451.01

Personal Expenses 6,405.03

Miscellaneous Expenditure 1,808.62

Advertising and Publicity 6,016.11

Stationery 1,445.70

Postage 584.60

Telephone service 1,781.85

Telegrams a d 256.12

Fuel and Light 553.85

Hacks & Express 28.50

Fire Insurance 641.95

Legal Expenses 15,061.77

Refunds 131.02

Charitable Aid Fund 1,911.45

Age and Infirm 1,952.00

Secret Service 137.50

Celebration Victoria Day 2,181.31

Commission on Collections 332.67

Tax Sale Costs 223.60

Victoria West Arrears 116.95

Special Grants 875.00

Grant to Tourist Association 7,500.00

Band Concerts 504.00

Miscellaneous not detailed 2,343.91

Education 46,688.48

Department of Health 89,024.43

North Park By-law 26,252.49

Water Works By-law 5,000.00

Deposit Account 475.00

Broad Street Assessment Re lief By-law 595.25

Special Funds 595.25

Sewers Rental and Sewers Tax Fund 16,805.87

Electric Lighting By-law 1905 117.83

Douglas Street Extension Loan By-law 1,579.35

Water Works Loan By-law 1905 40,359.90

Water Works Loan By-law \$17,000.00 10,620.10

Land Purchase and Loan By-law 9,172.56

School Purposes 8,514.20

Sewer Loan Guarantee Ante-By-law 21,215.05

Water Works Loan By-law \$8,600.00 8,021.10

Local Improvements, Working Account 120,620.20

Advances Repaid 33,501.51

Expenditure a s works of Local Improvement 90,623.48

Total 124,124.99

Local Improvements, Assessment Paid Interest on Local Improvement Debentures 8,660.10

Total \$83,145.13

C. L. KENT, Treasurer, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., 15th Jan., 1908.

Certified Correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor, Land and Improvement tax RECEIPTS

1st January to 31st December, 1907.

Cash, Jan. 1, 1907. \$ 84.22

Bank of B.N.A. 1,798.42

Land and Improvement tax, general rate, 104,754.09

Land and Improvement tax, specific rate, "D" 177,844.35

Taxes paid twice 4,83

Cemetery fees 4,699.25

Dog tax 1,138.00

Fire Ins. Co. tax 9,562.50

Liquor licenses 24,450.00

Licenses o t h e r than liquor 17,950.25

Market rents and

Subscriptions for THE COLONIST

Permanent side fees 970.05  
Walks 1,204.89  
Police court fines 3,372.60  
Fees and fees 657.95  
Road tax 4,526.00  
Water rates and rents 80,763.05  
Miscellaneous receipts 1,871.10  
Government grant 3,824.35  
Special rate 655.77  
Apt. driveways, etc. 590.42  
Deposit account 975.00  
Interest for o m investment sinks 17,967.12  
Heywood ave. imp. 741.72  
Board of Health 77.00  
Cemetery: Anglican and R.C. churches and Govt. B.C. 2,384.29  
Home for Aged and Infirm, refund 238.45  
Linen 191.00  
Park 193.00  
Streets Bridges and Sidewalks, refund 414.02  
Water works, refund 501.38  
Water Works Loan By-law 5,000.00  
Navy Park By-law 2,087.50  
Broad St. Assessment Relief By-law 145.10  
575,428.07

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sewers and rental and sewers, tax fund \$ 21,215.01

Electric Lighting By-law, 1905 117.83

Douglas St. Extension Loan By-law 1,579.35

Water Works Loan By-law 3,824.35

Loan B. C. 2,384.29

Home and Infirm, refund 238.45

Linen 191.00

Park 193.00

Streets Bridges and Sidewalks, refund 414.02

Water works, refund 501.38

Water Works Loan By-law 5,000.00

Navy Park By-law 2,087.50

Broad St. Assessment Relief By-law 145.10

575,428.07

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS, WORKING ACCOUNT

Balance 1st Jan. 1907 \$ 11,956.64

Advances 135,721.26

Approaches 600.94

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

## FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, A1 fruit land, 3 acres in strawberries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.  
 \$4,200—Cowichan district, 50 acres, 18 to 20 acres cultivated and fenced, good running stream all the year round; some excellent fruit land.  
 \$5,250—Colwood, 90 acres, 16 acres cultivated and fenced, new 4 roomed house, barns, stables, etc., young orchard and small fruits of all descriptions, live stock, etc.  
 \$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemainus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.  
 \$80 per acre—Elk lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.  
 \$20 per acre and upwards—Salt Spring Island, large acreage with improvements, on the water front of Vesuvius bay, will subdivide to suit.  
 \$5,000—Galiano Island, 28 acres, small portion cleared, 9 roomed house, barn, good bearing orchard, all good land, a large portion easily cleared, some excellent timber; can also purchase live stock.  
 \$1,000—Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land, large portion good, with cedar swamp.  
 \$150 per acre—10 acres water frontage, close to Victoria. Terms. Fruitt Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.  
 \$12,500—Somenos, 200 acres on railway, close to station, 60 acres cultivated, 10 acres slashed, balance all good land, 6 roomed house, large barn, stables, etc., good stock farm.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

SAANICH ROAD

5.10 ACRES

## Within Four Miles

All Meadow and suitable for Strawberries and Market Garden

PRICE \$1500

\$500 DOWN

PEMBERTON &amp; SON

625 FORT STREET

Balance Easy \$1,000 Cash Balance Easy

Will buy a six room cottage in excellent condition, situated in a good neighbourhood. The rooms are large and well lighted, and the house contains bath, sewer and electric light. The lot is extra large with an alley at the back and there is a large stable, nearly new and in good repair. The purchase price is \$2,600, balance over \$1,000 can be paid off in monthly instalments to suit purchaser. If you are looking for a bargain in the "house line," close to the centre of the city, here is your chance to obtain what you want.

GRANT &amp; LINEHAM

Telephone 664 2, VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan

Fire Insurance Written

## A Home In the Park

Eight roomed, two story house, just completed, thoroughly well built, modern in every respect, well and artistically finished throughout, the very best that good material and skilled workmanship are able to produce; unquestionably commanding one of, if not the grandest view obtainable in the city. Three quarters of a mile from the Post Office. If you are looking for a delightful home this proposition is well worth looking into.

\$5,700

BOND &amp; CLARK

P.O. Box 336

614 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B.C.

## GET IN THE PROCESSION TO ROCKLAND PARK

GOOD ACTIVITY IS SHOWN. WE WILL TAKE YOU OUT TO INSPECT PROPERTY ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU.

## TERMS:

We will sell for one-fifth cash and the balance extending over two years in equal payments, payable either monthly, quarterly or half-yearly with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. If you are ill bring your doctor's certificate and we will give you a three months' extension. If the purchaser of two or more lots dies at any time before completion of his payments, we will give his estate a clear deed for one-half of the property he has purchased and return all moneys paid on the balance of the property with 6 per cent interest. Thus if a person has bought two lots and only made one payment, his

Work Has Already  
Commenced on  
improving this  
Property

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Lot 3	1,400.00	Lots 19 to 25	700.00
Lot 4	1,300.00	Lot 26	800.00
Lot 5	1,400.00		
Lot 6	1,000.00	Lot 1	\$1,000.00
Lots 7 to 13	850.00	Lots 2 and 3	900.00
Lot 14	1,000.00	Lot 4	850.00
Lot 15	900.00	Lot 5	900.00
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5,600,000 feet fine fir timber and 35 acres of bottom land, almost all cleared. Eight miles from Duncan and one mile from Cowichan river. The timber will pay for land and all, leaving land clear. Can farm in summer and log in winter. Call and let us tell you the rest.

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# Mainland News

## ENCOURAGING FIND AT LIGHTNING CREEK

Rich Channel is Again Located  
—Good Year For Old  
Cariboo

Cottonwood, B. C., Jan. 25.—The highly auriferous channel of Lightning creek, lost some years ago, has been located, and indicates another rich field of the yellow metal.

James Thompson, Harry Edens and Alex. Dow are the fortunate finders, and their claim is situated on the south bank of the creek, opposite the rear of the Lightning hotel in the town of Van Winkle, or Stanley, as most people still call it.

"Forty-ounce ground" is the claim they make at present, and the fact that they refused an offer of twenty thousand dollars a short time ago, would seem to substantiate their assertions as to the richness of their find.

This will no doubt hasten a renewal of operations at La Fontaine, also situated on Lightning creek, two miles west of the new discovery, where work has been suspended since last April.

Everything now points to greatly increased activity the coming season throughout the district, as, from a thoroughly reliable source, the information comes that several eastern capitalists are now on their way here to negotiate for three very promising locations to be opened up and energetically worked.

Rose-colored optimism, peculiarly the possession of the gold miner, has assumed a ruddier tinge, and everybody confidently looks forward to a banner year in work and production for Old Cariboo.

## SILVER-LEAD MINES

Ore Being Steadily Shipped to Smelters  
From Properties in Several  
Districts

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—Despite the somewhat discouraging price of the lead market, shipping is going on freely from all over the silver-lead districts.

Within the last couple of days shipments have been made from the Lightning Peak, a property situated in the Gold range, 20 miles west of Arrow lake from the Silver Glance, situated in the heart of the Slocan; from the Arlington at Enderby, and from the Emerald in Yoho. All four are silver-lead properties, the ore of the Silver Glance, however, being almost dry.

The Lightning Peak has one of good grade. It is necessary to ravelle it 10 miles before it reaches a wagon road, and is still 12 miles from the lake, whence it is shipped by boat to the railroad and thence to Trail.

The Silver Glance is near Kaslo on the Slocan line. Its ore is shipped by rail to Kaslo by boat to Nelson and by rail to Trail. This is a property better known in earlier days. The Arlington is a steady shipper of good grade ore. The Emerald, not far away, has lesser values. Both of these have to ship by one railway to Nelson, thence by another to Trail. These instances show the difficulty and expense attendant upon the marketing of ores in the lead district.

## VANCOUVER HORSE SHOW

F. M. Logan Reports Receipt of Many  
Entries From Washington  
and Oregon

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—F. M. Logan, manager and secretary of the Vancouver horse show, who has just returned from a trip to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland in the interests of the show, declares that horse lovers in those cities are greatly interested in the coming Vancouver event.

At Seattle he saw a number of the best horse people there, including J. D. Farrel, vice-president of the O. R. & N. Railway, who is going to send a number of horses, including his noted horse Foxcatcher, which has a jumping record of 6 feet, 8 inches. This horse is a whole show in himself, and has created a great deal of interest wherever shown. John Considine has recently returned from New York where he purchased a pair of the best horses shown at the New York horse show. These with his prize winners at the Seattle and Portland shows will also be here. A number of others from Seattle, of almost equal merit are expected. Albert Hansen, of Seattle, has donated valuable prize for the best ladies' saddle horse. C. F. White will bring up some horses.

In Tacoma, J. S. Baker, president of the Fidelity Trust company, has sent in 8 or 10 entries. A number of other entries will be sent in from Tacoma, including all the best that were shown at the Seattle horse show.

The Portland Hunt club has donated a very valuable cup. Another was also given president of the Portland Hunt club, T. S. McGrath. The Portland Hunt club members have secured two boxes and are coming to Vancouver in force. A meeting of the hunt club has been called for an early date and Portland expected to send at least a carload of horses.

Besides the entries from the United States, there will be a number of horses from Victoria, Calgary,

## Danger in a Cold

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Not only pneumonia, but also the infectious diseases such as diphtheria and scarlet fever start with a cold. The cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs of these diseases. Take our advice—cure your cold while you can.

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by its remarkable cures of colds has become a staple article of trade and commerce. It is prompt; it is effectual; it is reliable. Try it.

## KEEPERS OF DIVES ARE ORDERED TO GO

Severe Remarks on Dens of Vice by Magistrate of Vancouver

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—That young girls are enticed into the restricted district in Chinatown and there made slaves to the opium habit so that they can be handled in any way, was the startling statement made by Magistrate Alexander in passing sentence upon the women who have been convicted of the dens of vice in that district.

It was at a special session of the police court yesterday afternoon where the declaration was made, and it was accompanied by an ultimatum that the dens would have to cease to exist. The women given until Monday to get out of the city, else they would have to go to jail for six months with hard labor. The evils that obtained in that district were almost horrifying and the secret service officers who have been at work in the district for some time tell stories that seem almost incredible of how young boys and girls are lured from respectable homes and dragged down to the depths of degradation through the agency of the opium habit and drink.

Though 122 summonses had been issued for keepers and inmates of houses, only 68 had been served in time for the special session of the police court, which was held for the purpose of dealing with the cases. The others will come up in a day or so. A number of those served did not appear, having gone out of the city. Upwards of sixty did appear and all pleaded guilty to the charges. Six of them were aliens and were handed over to the deportation authorities to be sent out of the country. One of these must go back to France and another to Germany.

Almost every country on the face of the globe was represented amongst the accused women. There were women from Russia, Austria, Italy, India, South Africa, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany as well as almost every section of the United States.

In delivering sentence on the women, Magistrate Alexander said that the principal thing that had moved him to this action was the fact that three young girls had been taken out of these dens during the past few days. These girls had been enticed there and put under the influence of opium and thus tied down. Two of them were members of respectable families in the city, while the third was brought out from England upon the assurance that she would be given good employment. The last named girl had been working in a restaurant but was enticed to the district and kept under the influence of the drug for several days, being in that state when the officers found her. Continuing, the magistrate said:

"We have heard a good deal of the white slavery in this city, and I have come to the conclusion that these dens of vice must cease to exist. From the experience I have gathered it seems that every woman who enters such a den—for there is no other name for them—does so under the influence of opium. The craving for this drug is so great that a woman cannot break away from the life. Now, as you women know, only recently two young Vancouver girls were rescued from those dens and another girl who came from the old country with an immigration company was enticed there by a man. This district has become notorious, not only because of the women, but because of the denizens who hang around—the men who are your hangers on. Messenger boys have been down there repeatedly to take messages from one house to another, and every one knows the effect that has on youngsters of that age. The result has been repeated complaints to the police, and we have come to the conclusion that henceforth these dens must cease to exist. Some of you will be deported. The rest will be given until Monday to return to your homes, and any one of you found in the city after that will be given six months' imprisonment with hard labor."

"These streets are a menace to the public, and it is our determination to clean them out," he continued, referring to Canton and Shanghai alleys. "So notorious have they become that they are a disgrace to the city."

## YOUNG GIRLS SUFFER

Farmer's Attempt to Thaw Dynamite Leads to Injury of His Three Daughters

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—A sad accident occurred last night at Mount Lehman, 20 miles up the Fraser, by which three young daughters of Josiah Israel, a farmer, were terribly and perhaps fatally burned. The father was thawing dynamite at the kitchen stove when the powder exploded. Two girls, aged seventeen and three respectively, were near. Their clothes caught fire and they were burned all about the face and arms. The baby was somewhat protected by its crib. The house was partly wrecked and took fire, but the father contrived to extinguish the flames, and carried his daughters to safety. All are in the hospital today.

## Civil Servants' Grievance

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—The members of the civil service in the employ of the Dominion government in this city do not consider that they are receiving fair treatment from the government at Ottawa, and are endeavoring to have their salaries increased and to secure other favors. A meeting of the clerks will be held in the office of Indian Agent McDonald this evening, when each one will state his views on the matters in dispute between the government and the employees, and it is likely that a league will be formed and a petition signed by all will be forwarded to the government asking for salary increases and other concessions.

Kamloops, Chilliwack, Ladner, in fact all the outside points, so that a good show of horses is practically assured.

"We have arranged for 28 boxes and at the rate they are selling, all will soon be gone," said Mr. Logan. "The plan has only been out a few days and ten of those have already been taken so that anyone wishing boxes had better make application soon. A large number of valuable cups have already been donated. A number of these will be on exhibit in the windows in a few days.

"We have arranged to erect a large tent on the vacant lot at the end of the drill hall to accommodate any who wish to train their horses. Hurdles will be erected and electric lights put in so that saddle horses can be trained there during the evenings. We expect to have this tent ready in about ten days."

Mr. Logan has left for Ottawa to attend the National Live Stock convention, which is to be held here next week, and will be absent about three weeks. While he is away D. Thomas Thomas, 433 Seymour street, will have charge of the horse show matters.

## NO DAMAGES AWARDED

Jury Gives Verdict for C. P. R. in Case of Man Injured at Rail-way Crossing

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—A verdict for the defence was brought in yesterday afternoon in the action of Greig vs. C. P. R. in which the plaintiff sought \$10,000 damages for the loss of his left foot and part of his right foot by being run down by a locomotive at the C. P. R. Powell street crossing last May.

The special jury retired at 1:15 p.m. and three hours later reported no agreement. Mr. Justice Morrison informed the jurors that if six were agreed he would accept their verdict.

Half an hour later the jury returned a verdict for the defence, accompanied by the following rider:

"That the jury strongly recommend that provision be made for the placing of gates or some other suitable protection for the public at this particular level crossing, Powell street."

"That the city should place a sidewalk alongside the City hotel from Powell to Columbia so that pedestrians can reach Alexander street without crossing the railway track."

E. P. Davis, K.C., and J. E. McMullin, K.C., for the plaintiff.

## Not Mrs. Seeley

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—It was stated in error yesterday that Mrs. Robt. Seeley of this city had died in Wisconsin. It was Mrs. Seeley's mother who passed away.

## New Business Block

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—Jas. Cunningham is putting in the foundations for a business block on the corner of Sixth and Carnarvon streets.

## Conservatives Organize

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—M. J. Crehan was unanimously elected president of the Ward Four Conservatives at the annual meeting last night. The meeting which was held at Mr. Crehan's residence, was well attended, and there was lots of enthusiasm. The work of the past year was reviewed and the reports handed in were of an unusually gratifying order. Prospects for the ensuing year were regarded as particularly bright.

## Little Girl's Injuries

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—The little daughter of Mr. James Wright, of Princess street, who was badly burned at her home on Tuesday by an explosion of firecrackers, is still suffering a great deal in the hospital, though the physicians in attendance believe they will be able to save her eyesight. Mrs. Wright was in bad health at the time, and the injury to her daughter so badly upset her that she too is in the hospital today. The older daughter, who was burned in trying to extinguish the blaze, is also in the hospital.

## New Type of Steam Engine

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—A new type of steam engine has been invented by Mr. George Cassidy, manager of the British Columbia Packers in this city, and for which it is claimed that double the power can be produced for the same amount of steam required for the type of engines now in use. Mr. Cassidy now has a working model of the engine which is being tested, and has aroused considerable interest among engineers here. He will commence the construction of a larger model at once, and as soon as it is finished practical tests of its efficiency will be made.

## Wedding at Vancouver

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—Very pretty was a wedding which occurred last evening at the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, in which the contracting parties were Miss Harriet L. Roberts of this city, and Mr. Thomas Bambrick of Comox, Vancouver Island. The bride has been a resident of Vancouver for several years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts of Red Rapids, New Brunswick, and a sister of T. J. Roberts of this city. The latter gave away the bride at the pleasing ceremony last evening. She looked exceedingly handsome in a gown of white net over cream taffeta, with cream hat to match. She has attended by her sister, Miss Emily S. Roberts, whose dress was of white eoline, trimmed with point lace, and who wore a black picture hat. Both bride and bridesmaid carried bouquets of roses and carnations. The groom was supported by Royal W. Brown. Rev. Father LeChene performed the ceremony. A large number of the friends of the couple attended at the church. Mr. and Mrs. Bambrick left on the Owl train on a visit to Portland and California cities. On their return, they will live at Comox.

## To Visit California

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—Sheriff T. J. Armstrong will leave next week on a tour of California. The civil servants' grievance

Has Another Engagement.  
Vancouver, Jan. 30.—James Regan, alias Terrible Regan, listed to box in a bout here tonight, will not fight because he was today sentenced to six months for vagrancy, being held up as a suspect. Regan recently finished a three-year term for a hold-up.

Fires at Fernie.  
Fernie, B. C., Jan. 30.—Two fires occurred last night. The first was at the Club house. The brigade was called out, and soon had the fire under control. While fighting the flames at the Club house the brigade had a call from Oldtown, where a house owned by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, in which some Slays were living, had also taken fire. The fire had too much of a hold before the brigade could arrive, and the house was burned down with the house adjoining. There were four people down with fever in the burning house, and they had to be taken out quickly.

GRANBY RUMORS

General Manager Graves Speaks of Re-ports Concerning Purchase of Other Properties

Spokane, Jan. 30.—J. P. Graves, general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining company, said there is nothing at present to the rumor from Boston that the Granby company is about to acquire the Dominion and British Columbia Copper companies of the Boundary, B. C., district, but he did not deny the possibility of a purchase or a consolidation later. The three properties are in the same district.

"There is nothing in that rumor," said Mr. Graves. "I have seen it, but it has no foundation as yet. It is true that our engineers have examined the properties, but they have frequently done so, and there is no significance in that. We have always followed a policy of extending our holdings when it was to our advantage, and I will not say that we may not combine later. Whatever has been done has been for the mutual interests of the companies concerned. There may, however, be no further developments."

The Dominion and B. C. companies own extensive copper mines and smelters, but are not operating at the

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**MAGNESIA**

present time. There has been some increased activity in Dominion stocks, which has been ascribed to the prospective consolidation with the Granby. The Granby is now operating eight of its nine furnaces, and the ninth is expected to be blown in shortly.

gather a company in London to obtain the control of the mine. The Silver King is the property which first brought Nelson into prominence. It was worked extensively until the lead was lost. This it is understood has again been located. At one time 300 men were employed.

Lumber Price Cut

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—Announcement was made today that a cut of five dollars per thousand had been made in the price of al lumber for local consumption.

This action was taken to bring the price in Vancouver and on the coast generally in line with the rate now charged for export.

Silver King Mine

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—The Silver King is at present closed down, but it is understood that its former manager, Montague Davys, is getting to

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NOTICE—Rock blasted. Rock for sale for building and concrete. J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone 1343. J15

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MISS LIBBY—Dressmaker and ladies' tailor, 913 Fort St. Style, fit and best work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. J33

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B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

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### LOGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 6935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 3rd Tuesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy, Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres; Thos. Gravlin, sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND B. S., Alexandra Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday. K. of P. Hall. Geo. Jay, Pres. J. Critchley, sec.

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E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence 924 Collinson St. Phone B705.

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GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

### SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

### STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

### TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson St., Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

BY THE MONTH, 7 roomed house, opposite Gorge park, \$25. (No children). P. O. Box 347.

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## SECOND READING OF NATAL ACT

(Continued from Page Three)

and as loyal subjects of the King to take different ground upon this question by reason of Imperial considerations, and I say in reply to those statements that if this is the correct position we are then in duty bound to ask the Imperial authorities whether the situation is accurately represented by those hon. gentlemen. And it so that some substantial evidence should be given us that what these gentlemen pretend should be done must be the policy which is to be carried into effect through legislation in this country. (Cheers.)

Now, sir, I leave this phase of the situation with this observation, that there is absolutely nothing in existence in the way of a mandate from the Imperial authorities either to stay the hand of the Liberal administration at Ottawa from acting in this matter or to deprive the people of this country from enjoying exactly the same protection which other and most important sections of the Colonial Empire at present and with the utmost freedom and latitude enjoy. (Cheers.)

### Federal Aspect.

Now, a word, sir, on the federal aspect of this case! I think that some hon. gentleman has said in the course of this debate—I believe it was the hon. member for Chilliwack—that in his opinion the reason why some adequate legislation has not long since been enacted on this question was simply because the people of Eastern Canada have not been educated up to the proper pitch to enable them to grasp the situation as it now exists in this province.

Mr. Monroe: I think that I stated that this question had been made a party football in the west.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I followed the hon. gentleman's remarks closely, and I clearly understood him to say that the people in the east were not yet sufficiently educated on this question to legislate upon it intelligently, at least from our standpoint. (Hear, hear.)

### Probing the Questions

I am now, sir, looking at this question in a very serious way, and with a view, sir, of probing this situation right to the very bottom. (Cheers.) My hon. friend from Chilliwack would have this house believe that the people of Eastern Canada have taken this position, they have taken on this matter owing to the fact that we have made a political football of it. But, sir, we find that when representative men come here from the East, and are brought into close contact with the situation they speedily come to a proper realization of what the presence of these most objectionable immigrants, the Japanese, mean to the people of this province. (Cheers.)

But, perhaps apart altogether from the report of Mr. Clute and his two fellow commissioners, there exists abundance of other material, from which, from an educational point of view, the members of the federal government can and could learn everything that we know on this question. (Hear, hear.) And I think, sir, there can be no question at all but what people who have been brought right face to face with the presence of the Japanese, as well as of the Chinese, in this province have always very quickly and very readily realized what a very, very serious menace these people are to our social system, and in many other respects to this country. (Cheers.)

### Mr. Oliver Named Committee

My hon. friend (Hon. Mr. Bowser) points out to me that the hon. member for the Delta himself named that committee, as will appear from an examination of page 28 of the journals of the house. And if the hon. gentleman makes the request I have no objection, speaking for this side of the house, to have the evidence which was taken on that occasion printed, and given every possible publicity. (Hear, hear.)

The report itself will be found under date of January 28, 1904, on page 74 of the journal.

### Mr. Borden's Telegram

I will now return, sir, for a moment to the Lemoine mission. I am given a copy of a telegram which was sent by Mr. R. L. Borden to my hon. friend the attorney-general which I believe was read to the house yesterday. It runs as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1908.

Hon. W. J. Bowser,  
Attorney-general,  
Victoria, B. C.

Order in council third August, 1895, was only brought down Saturday last. It contains following paragraph:

"The minister submits that in the interest of the Dominion of Canada there should be a proviso in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States and he recommends that when the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty, an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further definition should be required of the term 'laborer' so that it will definitely include artisans."

Japan agreed except as to artisans in February, 1896, and as to artisans in October, 1896. Present government then refused to accede on account of British preference and favored nation clause. (Sgd.)

R. L. BORDEN.

Mr. Borden Did Not Know.

Mr. Macdonald—Did Mr. Borden explain why this information was not brought down to the Dominion parliament when the treaty was considered?

Hon. Mr. McBride—My hon. friend will see that the return was not brought down until the day before Mr. Borden spoke.

Mr. Macdonald—My hon. friend must know that Mr. Borden's party was in power when that report was made.

Hon. Mr. McBride—It does not follow that Mr. Borden would as far as he was personally concerned know what the files of the department contained.

Mr. Macdonald—He ought to have known.

Hon. Mr. McBride—My hon. friend that he ought to have known. My hon. friend must remember that in the past ten years there have been three or four changes in the leadership of the Conservative party at Ottawa; that Mr. Borden has been its leader for merely a few years; and that he is practically a new man; and not in a position to know what had taken place long before and before he became a public man. Remembering these facts no fault, will be found with Mr. Borden in this respect, at least by anyone who is really fair-minded. (Hear, hear.)

### Unity Should Exist

And I feel, sir, that in the face of all these circumstances there exist the very strongest and the most overwhelming reasons for holding that there must be, on the part of all of us, complete unity of action and a strong endeavor to keep this question alive, until it is solved according to our reasonable wishes and inalienable rights, and moreover in such a way as will be in the most full and in the most complete sense of the words satisfactory to the people of this great province. (Cheers.)

### Mr. Molnens Asks Questions.

Now, sir, I think that in 1897 Mr. McInnis, then the member for Nanaimo, asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons at Ottawa three questions in regard to this very question of Japanese immigration. And these will be found on the pages of Hansard for the year 1897. They are given as follows:

1. Has the government received any communication from the Imperial authorities, asking if the Canadian government intended to accept the provisions of the treaty lately entered into between Great Britain and Japan?

2. If so, what was the government's reply to such communication?

3. Has the government taken, or is it the intention of the government to take any action under the said treaty, or otherwise, which would interfere with the right of Canada to prohibit, restrict or otherwise deal with Japanese immigration?

### Sir Wilfrid's Reply.

Now, sir, what did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister, say in reply to Mr. McInnis? He says:

The Prime Minister (Mr. Laurier).—Yes. When the government came into office they found a communication from the Imperial authorities to accept the treaty between Great Britain and Japan which has been before the government for over a year. The present government considered the matter and determined to answer that they would not be bound by the Japanese treaty.

### Act Was Enforced

My hon. friend from the Delta attempted to make the house believe that when this legislation was on the statute book the government was never sincere in the enforcement of the act. And I understand my hon. friend to say the other day that the evidence which was taken before a certain commission, went to show that

there, sir, you have the people

the views he should hold on this feature of the case.

### Liberals Are Satisfied.

But from what I have read in the Liberal papers, the Liberal party in British Columbia is quite satisfied that the Hon. Mr. Lemieux's mission was a success.

Mr. Macdonald: Certainly it was.

Hon. Mr. McBride: And this letter was seriously given us as the safeguard which we desire to secure in the present circumstances.

Mr. Macdonald: There is no contention that a treaty was made by Hon. Mr. Lemieux, as I understand it. What he did was to conclude a diplomatic arrangement by which the Japanese government has agreed with the federal government to fix the number of immigrants which shall be permitted to come from Japan into this province.

Hon. Mr. McBride: But we cannot forget that an agreement of the kind was previously made with the government of Japan through the agency of Hon. Sydney Fisher; and that it was utterly without effective result. So much for the statement, and so much for the mission which the Liberals have commenced to this house. And I think moreover, sir, that one experience of this kind might and should have been sufficient for the Federal government; and further that they should not rest at all satisfied with the arrangement which was effected by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux. (Hear, hear.)

And I do not see how my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, possibly take the ground he does, in the light of our past experience! (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, if the letter which was written on this subject years ago, on the part of the government of Japan, could not be relied on at all, and was of so little use, what reason in the world can be successfully advanced for believing that the result of Hon. Mr. Lemieux's mission will be any better! (Hear, hear.)

### They Did Object.

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not your Conservative friends at Ottawa object?

Hon. Mr. McBride: And so they did object. (Cheers.) Those who came from British Columbia did object.

Mr. Macdonald: Why did not Mr. Borden and his friends in the house, when the Japanese treaty was before the Dominion parliament, object to this fair and just policy the great electorate of the province of British Columbia becoming a party to it?

Mr. McBride: Mr. Borden accepted the assurances which were given to the house on that occasion by the prime minister. But we cannot forget that some years ago we had assurances given us by Hon. Sydney Fisher, only to find that there was absolutely nothing of any value whatever to this country in them! (Cheers.)

My hon. friend knows quite well as I do, that the arrangements which were made by Mr. Fisher were practically no arrangements at all; that they were absolutely ineffective. (Cheers.) And in these circumstances, will my hon. friend have the assurance to ask the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which are given us by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux? (Cheers.)

### Cannot Justify Change.

But to return to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will, at least in my opinion, be utterly impossible for the Liberals of this province successfully even to attempt to justify the changed views of their leader at Ottawa, a change in view which moreover was apparently brought about a few months ago. (Hear, hear.) In 1897 the premier had the subject well in hand. But in 1907 when the situation, so far as Oriental immigration was concerned, had become more serious by 500 per cent, than it was in 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier suddenly makes a change of front, and adopts an altogether different policy. Now, I again ask, what was this done? What had occurred in the interval of 10 years to warrant it? How can it possibly be explained on sane and reasonable grounds? (Cheers.)

### Mr. McPhillips Follows

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., (Islands) said he found it necessary to say a few words in explanation of his position upon the bill before the house. The leader of the opposition took a rather extraordinary line of debate. He had stated that the bill only applied to Hindus, although in so doing he disagreed with Sir Oliver Mowat, David Mills and the present chief justice of the Dominion.

Mr. McPhillips read section 30, chap. 93, of the revised statutes of Canada, 1896. By this clause there is no inhibition except in the case of persons designated in the act. There is nothing to say that the Japanese will not come into this country. But he did find it provided, and he wondered that the Liberal government at Ottawa had not availed themselves of the legislation they already had under this section 30, the right to enact an order-in-council keeping out the Orientals. He asked why it had not been put into force.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Why, of course, they were.

Mr. Macdonald: They were only making commercial arrangements.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Not at all. Not at all.

Now, sir, if there was any man in this province who had decided views upon this question it was Mr. McInnis, the member for Nanaimo, in 1897, and in 1898 that gentleman charged the Conservatives with having neglected to grapple with this question, and with having failed to give to the people of British Columbia the protection to which they were justly entitled. (Hear, hear.)

### No Proper Explanation

I leave this question, sir, and the premier's answers with this observation, that I have failed to hear anything from hon. gentlemen opposite in this house, as well as from the people in Ottawa, anything like a proper explanation of why such a change of front on the part of the Liberal administration at Ottawa on this question, and so far all these gentlemen have failed, and most dismally failed, to justify what has been done. (Cheers.)

### Treaty Stands in Way

Mr. Macdonald: I might ask if the honorable gentleman thinks this could be put in force against the Japanese in view of the treaty?"

Mr. McPhillips agreed that it could not now be put in force. He asked what measures were being taken to do away with the threatened menace.

The attorney-general was introducing a bill, and stated that it is an effective bill, that it will keep out Japanese, Chinese and Hindus.

The honorable leader of the opposition said that it was only partly effective, and that while it would not keep out Japanese and Chinese it would apply to Hindus. It was, according to his opinion, going to have some effect, however.

The hon. leader of the opposition asked as to what course he (Mr. McPhillips) proposed following in the light of his statement some days ago that the measure, if it did pass, and if it were assented to, would be of no effect. In reply he asked if he was entitled to place his legal opinion against what might be in the best interest of the people of the province.

He referred to his hon. friend's extract as to what course he (Mr. McPhillips) proposed following in the light of his statement some days ago that the measure, if it did pass, and if it were assented to, would be of no effect. He had gone up and down the island preaching that opinion, and he had managed to convince 100 men that his legal opinion was correct. The result now was that these 100 men have been deprived of the coal underlaying their lands.

Perhaps the present bill would not become effective. He was in a measure sitting at the feet of a number of very eminent men who held that it would be effective, and therefore he would not throw any obstacle in the way of anything which might prove in the interests of the province.

The Japanese government is being severely criticized in Japan, said Nagatany, in an interview, for agreeing to limit immigration to Canada. As a matter of fact the Japanese people wish to come, and many expect to come to Canada.

A company is being organized in Japan for the purpose of establishing a newspaper in British Columbia to take their side, and show the people here it is to their interest to be friendly with subjects of the Mikado, and not only to welcome them but treat them well when they arrive.

You will see that arrangements will be made for thousands of the better class of Japanese to come here and to other parts of Canada in the near future. We wish to come here, and intend to start a vigorous campaign in favor of the Japanese being allowed to live here peaceably.

### Want Question Settled

We want this great question definitely and satisfactorily settled, sir, and in effecting this settlement we have to consider that this great province of British Columbia shall receive proper and prompt attention to her legitimate and fair play! (Cheers.)

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize the position which all along this government has

## VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

statement made in the Canadian parliament on this question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier! That they had received a communication in regard to this treaty, and that after considering the matter they had determined to reply that they were not bound by the treaty with Japan. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald: What bearing has that statement on this question?

Hon. Mr. McBride:—The answer then given by the prime minister at Ottawa bears upon it, and I have no doubt whatever that my hon. friend would have been much better pleased if these questions had never been asked; and if that answer had never been given. (Hear, hear.)

Now, sir, all this happened at Ottawa ten years ago. When this Japanese treaty was at that time discussed it was refused, and an official statement in answer was sent to that effect to the colonial office in the old country. The Liberal government at Ottawa in 1897, sir, would have nothing whatever to do with this treaty between England and Japan. (Cheers.)

And we are, sir, as a government, in favor of the passage by this house, and at the earliest possible moment of this enactment, which is drawn along the lines of the Natal act as the safeguard to which we are in all the circumstances of this case clearly entitled; and, moreover, sir, is the only safeguard on which we and the people of this province can rely for protection against this invasion of our shores by the Japanese and other Oriental races! (Cheers.)

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# A Specially Interesting List of Bargains For Today and Tomorrow

The Last Days of Our January Sale Offers Unlimited Choice of Odd Lots

When in Our Store Visit the Tea Room on the Third Floor

## Men's Heavy Golf Hose at Half Price for Today

These are splendid values, made of extra fine leather mixture with fancy turnover tops, and are marked for today's selling just at half price. No man needing any of these can go without a pair at this price. Regular \$1.00. Today . . . . . 50c

## Boys' Worsted Hose for 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c

Regular Value 25c

We still have about twenty dozen pairs of this line left of sizes up to 8, and made of extra good quality worsted, and will stand plenty of hard usage, just the kind for the boy to romp around with at this time of the year. Regular values were 25c. Special today and tomorrow . . . . . 12 1-2c

## Winter Weights in Hosiery at January Sale Prices

The Hosiery Department still offers some splendid savings in Hose suitable for winter wear, and you cannot do better than come here, as you will find good quality reduced at specially enticing prices.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 35c values for . . . . . 25c  
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 50c. values for . . . . . 35c

## Motor Scarfs in Choice Array

Values 75c and \$1.00 for 50c

This includes a number of fine Motor Scarfs, in pink, mauve and red, also a few in plain effects, which we have reduced specially for today and tomorrow's selling. The regular values were 75c and \$1.00. Special today and tomorrow . . . . . 50c

## Silk Crepe at Special Prices Today and Tomorrow

Regular Values \$1.00 for 50c

Today and tomorrow we are offering a special bargain in splendid quality Silk Crepe. This is all 44 inches wide, and no doubt will remove quickly at this price. Regular \$1.00 values, today and tomorrow for . . . . . 50c



## Men's Gloves at Bargain Prices

Reg. Values \$2.00. Today, \$1.25

This lot comprises a number of pairs of Men's Fine Wool Lined Dogskin Gloves, Dent's make, extra good quality, and just the thing for the weather which is now at hand. Owing to the mild winter which we have had it is possible for us to make this reduction, as we want to clear them out quickly. The regular price of these gloves were, per pair, \$2.00, but for today and tomorrow they are marked at . . . . . \$1.25

## Boys' Fancy Sweaters

Reg. \$1.50. Special, Today and Tomorrow, 90c

These Sweaters are made of extra good quality knitted wool, with brass buttons and trimmings in sizes of 2 to 6 years. Any boy would only be too pleased to see himself inside of a wearable like these, and for today you are afforded a splendid opportunity of gratifying his wish. Regular values were \$1.50. Special for today and tomorrow . . . . . 90c

## Boys' Sweaters With Collars

Regular \$1.50. Today and Tomorrow, \$1.00

Today we are offering an exceptionally good bargain in Boys' Sweaters. These are made of brown worsted, with green turned down collars, in sizes from 22 to 26, just the thing for the little fellow this sort of weather, and then too, at a substantial saving. The regular price of these were \$1.50. Special for today and tomorrow . . . . . \$1.00

## Clothes Don't Make the Man to be Sure, but Every Little Helps

  
It is part of the ethics of good business today to dress well and by "well" we mean not merely wearing clothes that are presentable but well designed, stylish looking garments that create an impression of prosperity. Nothing short of aggressive ability of the most pronounced type has so marked an influence on a man's career as the clothes he wears—and you will find that even aggressive ability is more readily recognized if well dressed, and if you want a high class suit, one that you will not regret even paying the regular price for, we say buy a Fit-Rite.



## Men's High Grade Fit-Rite Suits, Reg. Value \$18, your Last Chance this week at \$11.75

This week draws to a close the unusual offerings which we have been making in Men's Clothing. These suits are all made of the best English and Scotch materials and possess more style and character of cut, more intrinsic merit of fabrics and more sterling quality of tailoring than any other ready-to-wear clothing sold at like prices. They are in single and double breasted effects, regular values were \$18.00, . . . . . \$11.75 until the week ends, at . . . . .

## Special Prices in Men's Overcoats for Today

Regular \$18.00 Values for \$9.75

We still have on hand about twenty of these fine Overcoats, and, in order to clear them out quick, as we do not wish them to go back in our stock, we have cut the price nearly in half. They are all of the very latest styles, and include the very best workmanship. They are, of course, all ready to wear, but prove by their fabrics, tailor and finish that they are strictly high class. Choose any of these smart, attractive looking models, and you will have an Overcoat that can't be duplicated by any custom tailor for double the price. Regular values were \$18. Special for today and tomorrow . . . . . \$9.75



## A Clean Up in the Footwear Dept. of Men's and Women's Shoes, Values up to \$5 for \$1.50

Today we are cleaning up the remainder of Shoes which were included in the January sale at an exceptionally low price. These are all odd lines and sizes, but most probably you will be able to get something to fit your needs from this department at a considerable saving.

Women's Shoes, Regular Values up to \$5.00. Today \$1.50

Women's Patent Kid Lace Boots, extra good quality, regular \$5.00. Today and tomorrow . . . . . \$1.50  
Women's Wid Lace Boots, regular \$3.50 per pair. Today and tomorrow, per pair . . . . . \$1.50

Men's Shoes, Regular Values \$4.00 per pair, Today and Tomorrow \$1.50

Men's Box Calf Whole Fox Shoes, extra heavy sole, a splendid shoe for wet weather and of exceptionally good quality. Reg. price, per pair \$4.00. Special for today and tomorrow, per pair . . . . . \$1.50



## Get the Boy a Good Reefer

Regular Values \$1.75 to \$2.50 for \$1.25

A specially fine lot of Re却ers are being placed on sale today. They are made of serges and chinchilla, with brass and black buttons down front. Nothing looks more dressy on the little fellow than one of these fine wearables, and Friday offers you a splendid opportunity of purchasing one at an exceptionally good saving. Regular values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special for today and tomorrow . . . . . \$1.25

## Odd Makes of Men's Collars at Special Prices

There still remains on our Counters and Tables about 50 dozen of Men's Fine Linen Collars. These are sold regularly at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a dozen. They are all made of extra good quality linen and are in sizes only of 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 15, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 17, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 18, 18 1-2. Regular values \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special today and tomorrow, by the dozen . . . . . 50c

## Odd Sizes of Men's White Shirts

Regular Values \$1.25, for 75c

This lot includes a number of odd sizes in Men's White Stiff Front Shirts, open front bands or cuffs in sizes only 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 17. The regular values were \$1.25, but owing to as we say, them being oddments, we wish to clear them out at . . . . . 75c



## Special Line of Men's Shirts

Regular Values 50c up to \$1.50. Today 25c

This week we are clearing out all our odd lines of Men's Shirts. This lot consists of soft and hard fronts, in white and colored effects, in sizes only of 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 17, and is a splendid opportunity for persons that have use for these sizes to make a substantial saving. Regular values were 50c to \$1.50. Today and tomorrow . . . . . 25c

## A Splendid Showing of Women's Skirts

The Mantle Department is at present displaying a splendid assortment of Ladies' Walking Skirts. These are made of all the most desired materials and are very moderately priced, while the styles are the very latest of the season. Below we are quoting four of the descriptions in order to give you some idea of what they are like.

LADIES' SKIRT, in French Venetian Cloth, double panel front, finished with cluster of deep pleats, two bias folds around bottom, in colors of black, blue, brown and green. Price \$12.50

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in French Panama, made with double pleat down front, back and sides finished with straps and buttons, in colors of black, blue and brown. Price \$10.00

LADIES' SKIRTS, in round length, 15-gored, with pleat at each seam and two bias folds around bottom, in colors of cream, black, brown and navy. Price . . . . . \$15.00

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in French Panamas, made with panels of double box pleats and trimmed with six rows of taffeta silk around bottom, in colors of black and blue. Price . . . . . \$15.00

## Men's Stripe Wool Underwear

Regular Value \$1.00 Special Today 50c

This is a splendid grade of Underwear, nice and warm, and is the kind you will appreciate, is of splendid wearing qualities, and not the kind that will cause you to complain about it irritating the skin. The regular value was \$1.00 per garment. Today and tomorrow . . . . . 50c

## Bad News!

Some letters contain bad news. Some suggest bad news by their appearance—news that the writer has become careless in her habits. Do not let your letters create this impression—not while



Eaton's Berkshire Linen is selling at 25 cents per quire. Did you know that it cost so little to be in good taste in the matter of writing letters? We also have envelopes to match, at, per package . . . . . 25c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Ladies' White Woolen Gloves  
LADIES' WHITE WOOLEN GLOVES, extra long. Regular 50c and 65c. Today, for . . . . . 35c  
LADIES' WHITE WOOLEN GLOVES. Regular 85c and 75c. Today, for . . . . . 50c

Children's and Boys' Woolen Gloves  
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLEN GLOVES. Regular 35c. Today . . . . . 25c  
BOY'S WOOLEN GLOVES. Special . . . . . 25c